ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th Jan.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
F. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,839	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	15th Feb, 1899.
GISELA	F. Moves	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" £25

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and 23rd via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Feb., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,275	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,347	Rapdin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	5th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 25th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th February, 1899.

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.
S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 30th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 28th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
PASSENGERS for BRINDISI and VENICE Rto land at Suez or Port Said and proceed at their expense to Alexandria and resume under their original ticket by the Company's other fortnightly steamers.

	Tons.	Sailing
Dco. BALDUINO ..Capt. O. Canepa ..	5,000	2nd Feb., 1899

RATES TO NAPLES, GENOA, BRINDISI, OR VENICE.
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.
RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.
1st CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750. six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning vîa Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S.S. BERMUDA from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th January, 1899.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe vîa China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal Use, 15 years old ..... per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY ..... per bot.	7 0	7 14
" " " " ..... per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" ..... per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit ..... per doz.	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ..... per doz.	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY bottled in France for Treacher and Co. ..... per doz.	24 0	27 2

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WE beg to notify that a small Parcel of specially selected
GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS,
made by the well-known Manufacturers of Oxford Street, London, is just to hand. Hall-Marked Silver Mounted on Malacca, Cherry, Ebony and Rattan. PRICE Rs. 18 each.
HUNTING CROPS, RIDING WHIPS, AND WALKING STICKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"
CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.; p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... per lb.	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10 0
ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 0 0		

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.
Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
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PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES
GOERZ—TRIEDER—BINOCULARS
WONDERFUL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW GLASSES.

EVEN as abstrusity was the delight of the olden time alchemist, so is utilitarianism the creed of the latter-day scientist, whose every effort in the field of research is made with the object of bringing into the ken of the outer world some new truth, some item of knowledge worth applying to the practical requirements of everyday life. Among the most useful of these applications of science that have recently come to the front are the prismatic Binocular Glasses that have recently been invented in Germany, and which transcend any of the Old Fashioned Glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes Telescope excels the monster Glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. Of course it is understood that the primary object of any Telescope combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and at the same time to magnify the image so formed sufficiently to enable its details to be observed without effort. A good telescope or field glass capable of producing a distinct image should therefore possess a large and well illuminated field and suitable magnifying power. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Goerz-Trieder binoculars introduced into India by Messrs. Marcks & Co. Ltd., Bombay. They are the result of long and exhaustive calculations and experiments and their optical and mechanical perfection and great portability will commend them to everyone whose profession, business or pastime necessitates the frequent use of a really good bincoular glass.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEA
From the Emrald Valley Estate. This plantation, having an elevation of 7,000 feet, produces very superior Teas, of which we stock the following varieties :—

	Rs. a. per lb.
Orange Pekoe, Selected, in lead packets ...	1 4
Pekoe, Finest ...	1 2
Pekoe Souchong ...	0 14
Victoria Mixture, a choice blend ...	1 2
Family Mixture ...	1 0
Household Mixture ...	0 11
Pekoe Dust ...	0 10

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CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Rs. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.
THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.
A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.
ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
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MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA.
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

WANTED.
WANTED in the Gwalior State, a FEW FEMALE TEACHERS for Elementary Schools, with knowledge of Urdu, Hindi, or Marathi, and ordinary school subjects, besides Needlework, etc. Salaries from Rs. 20 and up wards, according to extent of previous experience, qualifications and posts available. Applications accompanied by certificates and particulars regarding candidate to be addressed
TO THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.
Gwalior State, Gwalior.

EASTERN EXPRESS.
SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.
Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at
6 annas per pound.
Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of
3 annas per pound.
For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known
HOME EXPRESS,
as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.
CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.
INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of
Rs. 2 per cubic foot,
Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.
Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.
LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.
THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1899, at 5-30. P. M.
STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

RE ESTATE OF A. G. DE GA, SR. (DECEASED).
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS, RAJAS, LANDED PROPRIETORS, ETC.
FOR SALE.
ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and appurtenances thereto, situated at Grant Road, known as "PROSPECT HOUSE" and containing by admeasurement 6.06 square yards of Government Foras Land and yielding a monthly rental of about Rs. 300.
Tenders for the above premises should be addressed to the Administrators of the above Estate, to wit, Mr. N. De GA, care of the Mercantile Bank of India, (Limited), and Mrs. M. TH. DE LIMA, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, on or before 31st January, 1899.
The Administrators aforesaid do not in any way bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF UNIFORM SUIT FOR STATION MASTERS AND OTHERS.
THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., gunfire, on the 15th February, for the SUPPLY of UNIFORM CLOTHING, HELMETS, and CAPS for Station Masters and others.
Forms of Tender can be obtained from the General Traffic Manager on application and the sum of Rs. 250 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of the contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Bombay, the 19th of January, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS TO BUY.

AN APPRECIATION :—
ELLEN TERRY AND HER IMPERSONATIONS.
By Charles Hiatt, Rs. 4-6.
With 32 Illustrations Re-produced from Photographs,
SIR WALTER BESANT'S NEW NOVEL :—
THE CHANGELING. Rs. 2-8.
THE STANDARD WORK ON WHIST :—
LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF WHIST. 3-12.
By "Cavendish." Twenty-third Edition.
ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST BOOKS OF POPULAR NATURAL HITSORY :—
ANIMALS OF TO-DAY : Their Life and Conversation. Rs. 4-8.
By C. F. Cornish, Author of "Life at the Zoo."
With 16 Illustrations from Photographs.
NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR "DEEDS THAT WON THE EMPIRE" :—
FIGHTS FOR THE FLAG. Re. 1-14.
By W. H. Fitchett. ("Vidette.")
With Sixteen Portraits and Thirteen Plans.
CONAN DOYLE'S RATTLING VERSES :—
SONGS OF ACTION. Rs. 3-12.
FOR GOLFERS :—
THE GOLF CALENDAR. Rs. 4-6.
Printed in Colour after Designs by Edward Penfield.

CHATRE'S
NEW INDIAN CIRCUS
PERFORMANCES.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON AT BOMBAY.

NEW PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION :

Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8.

Tickets may be had and seats reserved at the Tent from 8 A. M.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "AMPHITRITE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "NUBIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the Association NEW BUILDING at Apollo Bunder, will be laid by H. E. the Rt. HON'BLE the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY, on Friday, the 27th January, 1899, at 5-30 P. M.

All Members of the Community are cordially invited to be present.

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THE TIMINGS of the LOCAL TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR for WEEK-DAYS and SUNDAYS will be slightly revised on and from WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1899, and SUNDAY the 5th idem respectively.

Particulars may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th January, 1899.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES—BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLYING ARTICLES of diets, bedding, clothing, etc., to the Civil Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums in Bombay and Poona, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1899. The Civil Surgeon, Poona, will receive them on the same date and hour.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application at the Surgeon General's Office.

By Order,
S. H. BURNETT, M. B., CAPT., I. M. S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.
Bombay, 21st January, 1899.

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For Soprano Solo and Chorus with Orchestra.
Miriam.....Mrs. TINLEY.

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LOT No. 1.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel," situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 20th day of August 1857, at a yearly rental of Rupees 25-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

LOT No. 2.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 50 years from the 1st January 1886, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease. The lease is renewable under the conditions mentioned therein.

LOT No. 3.

The premises known as "The Old Secretariat" comprising an area of 12,416 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane, Church Lane, Bruce Lane, and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000 per month.

The sale of Lot No. 1 will commence at or near the premises on Friday, the 10th February, next, at 3-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 2, at or near the premises on the same day at 4-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 3, at Bruce Lane, Fort, at 5-30, p.m., on the same day.

The right of sale by private contract is reserved by the Vendors in respect of each lot.

Particulars as to the title to and income and profits of these properties can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office in Tamarind Lane, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1899.

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th January, 1899, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Jivibai, widow and executrix of Bhagwandas, Moolidurdas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Gowrebai, widow of Raghu Bala Dharma Bhoir since deceased, and Tookaram Raghu, the mortgagors.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village of Worli Koliwadi, containing by admeasurement sixty feet in length and fifty feet in breadth or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Wittoba Kusa Koli, on the west partly by a private passage, partly by the house of Krishna Barik Koli and partly by a house of Kashinath Hirajee, and on the north, by the hut of Kashinath Hirajee and on the south, partly by the house of Nojia Koli, and partly by the house of Jeewan Chamdia, and which said house is now in the occupation of the said Gowrebai widow and Tookaram Raghu and their tenants and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 519, Street No. 78 Worli Koliwadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

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BOMBAY.

TO DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 11-51m. Low water, 5-54m., 5-31a.
National Indian Association lecture, at 5-30 p.m.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Paris.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting at 5-15 p.m.
Ladies' guest night and Concert, B. V. A. camp, Mahaluxmee Fort.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Champa gully fair, will commence at Shamset Street to-morrow and will last for three days.

CINEMATOGRAPHE IN BOMBAY.—The Cinematographe at the Tivoli, the best of its kind in Bombay, gives three more performences this week—the close of the engagement in Bombay. The opportunity of seeing its wonders should not be missed.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. D. Glider in Gujarati at the Balvatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. Subject:—The two Chains of Temperance.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will be held this afternoon, when the following papers will be read:—(1) The Era of Yudhishthira, by Mr. Rajaram R. Bhagwat; (2) The Cities of Iran as described in the Old Pahalavi Treatise of Sharoiha-i-Iran, by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

CHILD SERIOUSLY BURNT.—Fatmabai, a Mahomedan girl, aged three years, residing with her parents at Bhindi Bazaar Road, was on Tuesday removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from burns on her right side and face, caused by her clothes having accidentally caught fire, while seated near the fire-place.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—"A lecture will be given by Mr. Chevallier on wireless telegraphy practically illustrated" this afternoon at 5-30 p.m. at the residence of Mrs. Chevallier, Mount Pleasant Road. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association are requested to be present with their lady friends.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, while the medical steam launch Julee, was going along the side of the Mody Bunder, she got close to the steam ship Savitree; and the tindal of the launch in trying to prevent her from colliding with the steamer got himself jammed between the two vessels. He was extricated and removed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that the tindal had sustained a fracture of the collar bone, and of some of the ribs on both sides. He was detained in the hospital. His condition is considered to be precarious.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL.—The following results of the Examinations held at St. Xaviers College December 1898 for Speed and Elementary certificates have been declared by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Bath, England—Master Harold H. Howlek a student of the Cathedral High School Bombay has been awarded a speed certificate for ability to write Phonetic Shorthand at the rate of 80 words a minute. Mr. Alexander Ramos of the Catholic Book Depot Kalbadevi and Mr. Harry Waman Bhasker of the Auditors office G. I. P. Railway Company have been awarded similar certificate for 60 words a minute. Elementary certificates have been granted to Messrs William, C. Shaller Stanislaus Pereira and Vishram Ragunath Ajgaunker.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Javari, a Hindu girl, aged seven years and a half, daughter of a Halalcorn in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. On Tuesday morning, during the absence of her parents deceased lighted some hay outside her quarters at the Dadar Station and while she was warming herself, her petticoat caught fire. She screamed out and ran towards the Station, with her clothes in flames. Her father on hearing the scream, ran to her and pulled off the burning clothes and extinguished the fire. The lower half of the girl's body was extensively burnt. The girl was taken to the J. J. Hospital, whence she was removed to the Bai Motibai Hospital for women and children' where she died in the evening. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to shock, consequent on the excansive burns, which the girl had received. The Jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

ASSAULTING A MILL HAND.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Choka prosecuted Habib Ebath and four other Zoolai mahomedans, on a charge of causing hurt to Hoosein Kadur, a mill hand, residing at Victoria Road. Mr. Ashburry, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. There had been an ill-feeling between the complainant and the first accused regarding a woman. On the 31st December last, the accused in a body went to complainants house and asked him what had become of the woman. Complainant said that he did not know about her and refused to open the door of his room. Accused forced their entry into the room by breaking open the door and belaboured the complainant with bamboo sticks, with which they had been armed, fracturing his left hand and inflicting injury on his head. Complainant cried for help, when a boarder naned Dossa ran to his rescue. Accused assaulted him too, inflicting wounds all over his body. The police appeared at the spot, but by the time the accused had cleared away. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were attended to. Three of the accused were arrested on the afternoon of the same day while the remaining two surrendered themselves before the Magistrate. The accused in their defence urged that on the day in question they were all at work in the David Sassoon Mill and knew nothing about the assaut. The "alibi" put forward by them, was not proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate who sentenced the first three offenders to pay a fine of Rs 20 each, and the remaining two to Rs. 10 each. Out of the fine Rs. 30 were awarded to the complainant and Rs. 10 to the as compensation for the injuries they had sustained.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A HINDU.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which, Baji Rowji, a Hindu sawyer, stood charged at the instances of Inspector Cordeaux, with causing hurt to a woman named Janni, on the 11th instant. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the Crown, while the accused was defended by Mr. Sealy, pleader. The woman Janni kept a boarding house at Nuli Bazaar, where the accused and another man boarded. On the 11th instant, at noon she took meals for the accused and another man at a firewood depot near the foot of the Grant Road Railway overbridge, where they had been employed as sawyers. The woman demanded Rs. 30 from Baji as the charges due by him for boarding and lodging for two months. The accused said he had no money and an altercation took place between the parties. The accused afterwards hit her on the chest with his clenched fist, knocking her down on some logs of wood and causing injury to her spine. She was removed by the Police to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that she had been suffering from paralysis, due to injury to her spinal column. She was detained in the hospital, but never rallied and died on the 21st instant. At the coroner's inquiry held on the body of the deceased, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the man Baji, who was then committed by the coroner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Hight Court on that charge.

On the case being called on for hearing before the Magistrate the Public Prosecutor stated that he had an opportunity of reading the depositions taken before the Coroner and that, in his opinion, as well as in the opinion of the Advocate-general, the evidence recorded by the coroner, would not bear out the charge of culpable homicide against the accused. Under the circumstances, Mr. Nicholson asked that after recording the evidence, the case might be dealt with by the Magistrate as one of simple hurt.

Mr. Sealy on behalf of his client pleaded guilty to the charge and in extenuation of his client's offence urged that the accused could not have knowledge that the effect of the blow would cause the death of the woman.

The Magistrate then recorded the evidence of Dr. T. W. D. Gillespy who stated that in his opinion the death of the woman Janni was due to paralysis consequent on the injury to the spine; such injury could have been caused by the woman falling on a hard substance.

The Court, on the evidence, considered that a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment, would meet the end of justice.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE COLONEL ANDERSON AND ANOTHER.

In this matter Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvents, asked his lordship to fix a day for their attendance in court, as the part heard case was not likely to be finished. His lordship, accordingly ordered the insolvents not to attend the court till asked to do so.

RE BARJORJI LIMJI BATLIBOI.

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of a creditor, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the interim order should not be revoked. The learned counsel said that the interim order granted to the insolvent was to expire that day, and in the meantime the insolvent had got it extended for six months *ex parte*. His lordship granted the rule.

RE VITHALDAS GIRDAR.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE KALIDAS KESHAVJI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved for an adjournment of the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for disobeying the order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey for the production of his account books from Madras. His lordship postponed the rule *sine die*.

RE RAMJI SAVAYA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE NUSSARWANJI COWASJI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and a month's extension of the interim order.

RE HARKISON NARAN.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for two months' adjournment of the hearing of the matter. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, consented; and his lordship granted the postponement asked for.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE FROM JAIL REFUSED.

At the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons disposed of the rule taken out by Merwanji Framji Ghadiali, who is now in jail, calling upon the plaintiff Chabildas Ramdas to show cause why the order of committal to jail made by his lordship, Mr. Justice Parsons, should not be set aside. It appears that Ghadiali was arrested under a decree made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton for Rs. 15,000 in favour of the plaintiff Chubildas and was arrested and sent to jail on the 24th of December last by order of Mr. Justice Parsons. After the re-opening of the court, the matter was brought before Mr. Justice Russell, who referred the parties to the judge who had made the order of committal. The rule came on for argument yesterday when Mr. Macpherson appeared on behalf of Ghadiali, and Mr. Inverarity, under instructions from Messrs. Maganlal and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments, discharged the rule with costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	8	1	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	6	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	24	12	33
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarmil	11	5	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	35	19	61
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	3	14
G Mahim and Worli	7	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown.....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	35	50
Total.....	103	82	225
Total plague deaths to date....	32,597	28,775	
Same date last year....	121	98	218

OPENING OF A MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY AT DONGRI.

An interesting ceremony took place on Sunday morning, the 22nd instant of opening a new dispensary at Jail Road East for the poor people of Dongri and Umerkhadi. Lieut. K. E. Nangle, the District Officer "B" ward "North," proposed and seconded by Mr. G. Moses, the hon: secretary of the Dongri committee, that Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Crishnaji Wundekar, J. P., occupy the chair with a view to declare the dispensary open. The chairman in his speech remarked that the Municipal Commissioner Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Deputy Commissioner for Plague Operations, Mr. T. H. DuBoulay, have been pleased to comfort the poor by the opening of this dispensary; and added that the suggestions of the Dongri and Umerkhadi committees supported by Captain Jenkin Jones, had complete success. He wished all the poor would take advantage of this dispensary. He then declared the dispensary open.—Mr. Sakaram Vithal said that he was pleased to see the dispensary open this day and hoped the poor would reap the benefit of it.—Sirdar Khan Bahadur Yacoobkhan in addressing the meeting, said that those members who took an interest in the dispensary would continue to do so to make it a complete success.—Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J. P., chairman of the North-East Umerkadi committee, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, Lt. Nangle, the Sirdar and those present.—Mr. Manekji Jamsetji Chandana, hon. secretary, Dongri committee, seconded.—This terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

BANDORA.

There were 5 attacks from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 25th instant:—

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 25th instant.

Amount previously acknowledged.....	Rs.	18,402-11
From a friend	"	10-0
Total Rs.		18,412-11

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

CONTINUOUS DELIVERY.

OVER the signature of Mr. E. R. Jardine the following notification concerning the new postal arrangements for Bombay has been distributed:—

With effect from the 1st February next the area between the Tramway Stables at Colaba on the South and the Esplanade Cross Road and the Native Infantry Lines on the North will be served by the General Post Office and the Apollo Bunder Post Office will cease to deliver correspondence.

Tables issued show the revised hours of business, time of posting for local delivery in the Fort, and time of posting, and delivery of inland mails by the General Post Office.

The existing arrangements at the Town Sub Offices will remain unaltered for the present.

Ordinary prepaid correspondence will be delivered by the General Post Office within the Fort area 10 times a day on week-days under the continuous system, and twice a day on Sundays and Post Office holidays.

As the first delivery will commence at 6 a. m. and the last will not end until 10 p.m., the business section of the public are advised to provide private letter-boxes at their places of business in which the postmen can place letters for delivery at the early morning and late evening deliveries. If this is not done, the system of continuous delivery will be seriously interfered with. In view to facilitate the disposal of local letters, a separate letter-box has been provided for such letters, which is situated at the East end of the front verranda of the General Post Office, and the public are earnestly requested to arrange for their messengers to use this letter-box for local correspondence, as local letters posted in the letter-box for inland mails at certain hours of the day when there is heavy posting are liable to be subjected to delay.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Tomtit class race—Start at 3-0 p.m.—Course, From Committee Vessel round Southern Point of Elephanta Island and finishing between Markboat and Hog Island Bunder.

Yachts H'cap race in cruising trim.—Start with H'cap allowances in hand. First boat or boats start at 3-5 p.m.—Course No. 15.

Ship's boats H'cap race.—Start at 3-45 p.m. Course No. 13. (Twice round).

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday in the absence of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presided and there were also present, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Messrs, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M Shroff, Muljee M. Barbhaya, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE PUBLIC HALL AND LIBRARY.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 21st January 1899—Forwarding, with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 12424, dated the 23rd March 1898, copies of the correspondence between Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., Municipal solicitors, and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors to Bai Avabai Framjee Petit regarding the donation of Rs. 5,00,000 offered by the late Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit for the erection of a Public Hall and Library, from which it appears that Bai Dinbai has not made any mention of the donation in her will, but that Bai Avabai Framji Petit, the daughter and sole executrix of the will of the late Bai Dinbai, is prepared, on obtaining probate of the will of Bai Dinbai, to pay over the donation to the Corporation by paying Rupees one lakh immediately on the signing of the trust deed, a further one lakh of rupees on the expiration of one year from first payment, a further one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees on the expiration of one year from the date of the second payment, and the balance of Rupees one lakh and-a-half on the expiration of 12 months from the date of the third payment, provided that the state of the building then justifies such payment as to which Bai Avabai would wish to be guided by the advice of her own engineer, and provided also that in the event of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality certifying that the state of the building requires a payment or payments to be made in advance of any instalment abovementioned, Bai Avabai will, on receiving two months' previous notice, pay in advance not more than one-half of the last previous instalment paid, subject to the condition that the Municipality shall not be entitled to require payment in advance between the due dates of any two instalments as mentioned above of more than one-half of the last previous instalment then paid. Stating that the Executive Engineer considers that the terms now proposed in regard to the payment of the instalment are favourable; and requesting the sanction of the Standing Committee to their acceptance to enable him to instruct the solicitors to prepare the deed.

Mr. Roughton proposed that in order to ascertain the proper position of the Municipality and to get fuller information with regard to the offer about the hall and the library, further consideration of the matter be adjourned for a week. Thesuggestion was agreed to.

PROFESSOR LUSTIGS SERUM.

Dr. Viegas moved, according to notice of motion, that Professor Lustig be asked to communicate to the Commissioner his opinion on the measures that have been taken for the preparation of his curative serum and whether there is any suggestion he would offer. That the opinion of Professor Lustig be also asked on the possibility of the communication to rats of a disease only destructive to them.

Mr. Roughton remarked that they had nothing to do with the matter.

The chairman ruled the motion out of order.

THE MUNICIPAL DAIS.

Mr. Kabrajee moved according to notice that, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Executive Engineer and submit within a week a report as to (1) the actual cost of the dais designed and intended for use at the Corporation Hall, (2) the amount of loss by depreciation in its value, (3) its probable return of money if it be offered for sale and (4) whether a way could not be found out for its utilization in the hall for the purposes of holding meetings of the Corporation.

Mr. Shroff seconded the motion.

Mr. Muljee remarked that they ought to make a present of that piece of furniture to the City Improvement Trust for their new tribunal and assessors.

Mr. Roughton pointed out that the dais was discarded owing to certain members not being in a position to influence. The President, because his seat was rather too elevated for them to reach him.

Mr. Kabrajee said it was owing to personal bias and prejudice, to which certain members should not have succumbed, that the dais was discarded.

After some discussion, the motion was lost; and the Committee then ajourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 17th January,—

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 29th December 1898, forwarding copy of a letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Waterworks objecting to the charge of 7½ per cent, made for engineering in connection with the cost of the work executed by them in laying a service of water pipes at Apollo Reclamation; stating that under the circumstances explained by the Water Engineer, the cost of the work may be taken at Rs. 3,262-11-2 and that on hearing from the Trustees on the subject he would lay the matter before the Standing Committee and the Corporation. Submitted copy of the letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, dated the 14th December 1898. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 12th January 1899.

Resolution.—As a special case, the charge for establishment may be waived.

THE OIL GODOWNS.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, dated 26th July 1898, forwarding plan showing the kerosine oil godowns, &c., on the Port Trust Estate at Mazagon, calling the attention of the Trustees to the following:—(1) the dangerous proximity of the Le Geyt Press to the kerosine oil godown on the Port Trust Estate at Mazagon in the case of a fire occurring in the Press House; (2) the danger of storing turpentine and other extra hazardious goods in the shed adjoining the Standard Oil Company's shed on the Kerosine Wharf; (3) the absence of fire-extinguishing appliances in the abovementioned buildings; and enquiring if something cannot be done to supply the deficiency. Submitted report from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th August 1898. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 7th September 1898, forwarding a plan showing the kerosine oil godowns on the Mazagon Reclamation at the Le Geyt Press; observing that the nearest kerosine oil godown is separated by a road 35 feet wide from the godown of the Press, used at present for the storage of cotton waste, that the posts and roof trusses of the kerosine godown are of jungle wood and that the proximity of the cotton waste in his opinion increases the risk of fire, that a water main, 4 in diameter, is laid in front of the godown, but is not provided with fire hydrants; and recommending that two could be fixed at a cost of Rs. 184. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 10th October 1898, reporting that the site for a separate shed for extra hazardous goods proposed by the Traffic Manager is a suitable one, and estimating the cost of erecting it, as shown on plan and of similar construction to the shed for dangerous petroleum at Esmael Hubib Bunder, at Rs. 1,979; and proposing, for the better protection of the kerosine godown, that two fire hydrants be fixed on the 4 main opposite to it, and the end compartment, about 48 feet, be pulled down, as shown on plan which will leave a distance of 65 feet between the Le Geyt Press and the kerosine godown; observing that if this be done, Magazine Street can be extended, and the existing roadway on the east side of the godown closed and taken into the plot.

Read the proceedings of the Bunders Committee, recommending that a section of the kerosine godown, 48 feet in width, be cut away at a cost of Rs. 610 and that two fire hydrants be provided, as proposed by the Engineer, costing Rs. 184; observing that the effect of removing the section of the godown will be to increase the distance between it and the Le Geyt Press from 35 feet to 65 feet as shown in tracing that this expenditure and the loss of portion of the godown would not be without its compensation as it will afford means of improving the alignment of Magazine Street and rendering a plot of ground, now almost useless, available for letting and that the cost of metalling the new length of road shown will be Rs. 540; and lastly, recommending the construction of a new shed of suitable design, as per plan on the site shown therein at a cost of Rs. 1,979.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Bunders Committee are approved, and the several works referred to are sanctioned for inclusion in the Budget for 1899-1900.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of cottons, twist and metals in Port Trust warehouses during December 1898:—

	1898.	1897.
Cotton bales	15940	22060
Do. cwts	11762	21604
Twist bales	4282	3545
Copper tons.....	272 13-20	934
Yellow metal tons	8	253

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

Vessels piloted into harbour	For week 13th Jan. 1899.	Total from 1st to 13th Jan. 1899.	For week 15th Jan. 1898.	Total from 1st to 15th Jan. 1898.
" piloted out of harbour	22	735	19	682
" unsuperintended	19	791	16	675
" attended to	1	29	2	40
" warped	1	46	1	42

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JAN. 31ST, THURSDAY, FEB. 2ND, FRIDAY, FEB. 3RD AND SATURDAY, FEB. 4TH.

The races will be sailed under the Sailing Rules and Regulations of the Club, which will be strictly enforced Copies of the same may be had on application at the Club Office.

All entries and a description of the Distinguishing Flag which must be carried by each yacht or boat throughout the races, must be sent in to the Honorary Secretary of the Sailing Committee not later than noon on Friday, January 27th. Printed forms of entry may be had on application at the Club, Office.

Courses and times of starting will be published later.

Members who require Club Certificates of rating for their yachts are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary and arrange with him suitable time for measuring.

When a second prize has been offered, it shall be withheld unless four yachts or boats start, and a third prize unless six start.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

Cruiser's Handicap Race for cruising yachts of any rig and size on the list of the R B Yacht Club. Entrance Rs 10, 1st prize Rs 150, 2nd prize Rs 70, and 3rd prize Rs 35 Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 3 of the Club list

30 Foster Class Race for Yachts on the R B Y C list not exceeding 30 feet Linear Rating Y R A time allowance for rating Entrance Rs 10 1st prize Rs 200, 2nd prize Rs 80 and 3rd prize Rs 40 Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 3.

Tomtit Class Race for boats of the class on the list of R B Y Club. Entrance Rs 5. 1st prize Rs 80, 2nd prize Rs 30, and 3rd prize Rs 15 Start at 3-30 p m Course No 13 reversed 3 times round

Ship's boats Handicap race for Man-o'-war and bona fide ship's open boats in service rig and size Entrance Rs 5 1st prize Rs 50, 2nd prize Rs 20 and 3rd prize Rs 10 Start at 3-45 p.m. Course No 13 reversed 3 times round

SECOND DAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 2

Class A Handicap race for yachts on the R B Y C list which have raced on the previous day of the Regatta the Handicap will be limited to 2 minutes per mile Entrance Rs 10 1st prize Rs Rs 200, 2nd prize Rs 80 and 3rd prize Rs 40 Start 2-30 p m Course No 11 of the Club list

Ship's boats race for Man-o'-war and bona fide ship's open boats in service rig Time allowance according to R N rules Entrance Rs 3 1st prize, Rs 50, 2nd prize Rs 20 and 3rd prize Rs 10 Start at 2-45 p m Course No 9

Tomtit Class race as on previous day Start at 3 p m Course No 9

Class B Handicap race for yachts including Tomtits on the R B Y C list which have raced on the previous day of the Regatta and which do not enter for Class A Race The Committee reserve the right to refuse an entry for this race if they consider the yacht eligible for Class A race Entrance Rs 5 1st prize Rs 100, 2nd prize Rs 40 and 3rd prize Rs 20 Start at 3-15 p m Course No 9

THIRD DAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3

Yachts (including Tomtits) Handicap Race for Mrs Skeffington Smyth's Cup Entrance Rs 5 Start with Handicap allowances in hand First boat or boats to start at 2-45 p m Course—From Committee vessel round North Kuranja Buoy and thence back to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard Twice round

ROWING MATCHES

Race for 8 oared and over Man-o'-war and bona fide ships' boats European crews Length of course 4 miles

Entrance Rs 5

1st Prize.....	Rs	40
2nd "	"	15

Race for 8 oared and over Man-o'-war and bona fide ships' boats Native crews Length of course 4 miles

Entrance Rs 3

1st Prize.....	Rs	30
2nd "	"	10

Race for 4 to 6 oared Man-o'-war and bona fide ships' boats European crews Length of course, 1 1-2 miles

Entrance, Rs 3

1st Prize.....	Rs	30
2nd "	"	10

Race for Torpedo boats' punts Two men and no rudders allowed Only punts service oars to be used European crews Length of course 3-4 mile

Entrance free

1st Prize	Rs	5
2nd "	"	2

Race for Torpedo boats' punts Two men and no rudders allowed Only punts service oars to be used Native crews Length of course 3-4 mile

Entrance free

1st Prize	Rs	5
2nd "	"	2

Sculling race for yachts' Dinghies, 12 feet and under belonging to yachts on the R B Y C List, to be pulled by the yachts regular sailing crews limited to two in number Length of course 3-4 mile

Entrance free

1st Prize	Rs	10
2nd "	"	5

FOURTH DAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 4

Challenge Cup Race for yachts of any rig and size on the list of the Royal Bom Yacht Club Y R A time allowance for rating 1st prize, Rs 50, and 2nd prize, Rs 25 Start at 2-30 p m Course No 4

Tomtit Class Race for Mrs Luard's Cup Entrance Rs 5 Start at 2-45 p m Course No 1

Licensed Karachi and Jolly Boats Race Entrance Rs 3 1st prize, Rs 40, 2nd prize, Rs 20, and 3rd prize, Rs 10 Start at 3 p m Course No 1

BOMBAY RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES CLOSED TUESDAY JANUARY 24.

The Importers Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt R Bentinck's b aug Elphburg
Mr G H Townsend's b aug g Spark late Bogabilla by Prodigal Galvanic 5 yrs
Mr R G Baldock's b aug g Orion
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's ch aus m Bayswater by Kenneth Miss Monaro aged
Mr R F Hunter's b aug g Summer Hill
Mr G Hunter's c aug g Stockings
Mr G Hunter's b aus m Swampie 13 3 5-8
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neilgow
Mr Lyndon's c aus g Crest

The Dealer's Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a c Khabour
Chief of Kagal's b a h Curzon 5 yrs
Mr Bezonjee Pestonji's b a p Rising Star 13 2 6 yrs
Mr Hajee I Haji's Osman's b a h Jasmine 4 yrs
Mr D E's b a g Maswood 13 3 3-4 6 yrs

The Lawn Stakes—Distance 1 mile

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi 13 3
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor 13 2 1-2
Mr S K S's b a g Rambow 13 3
Capt Young's b ch m My Fancy
Mr A M Bushiri's g a g Chanda 14 0
Mr A M's b a g Romeo 13 2 1-2
Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire 13 3

The Maiden Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr S K S's ch a h Grand Flaneur 14 2
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a g Investor 13 3 3-4
Mr A M Bushiri's g a g Liverpool 13 3
Mr A M's b a g Romeo 13 2 1-2
Mr D D's ch a p Muktar 13 2
Mr Lyndon's b a p Royal 13 2
Chief of Kagal's g a p Nizam 13 2

The Stand Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr F Gordon's fl a g Lubra
Capt B Bevett's b or br aus m Lily of the Valley 13 2
Messrs Cavanagh and Martins b aus m Alma late Anna by Sommell Anita 13 3 1-2 4 yrs
Mr Fench's b aus g Erie 13 2
Mr D D's c aus g Freddie 13 2 3-4

Selling Race—Distance 1-2 mile

Mr Artin A Essayie's g a p Khazalie 13 2	Rs	800
Mr Jackson's g a p Clipper 13 1		1,000
Mr J Sowdyney's ch a p Sagiavie		750
Mr Mahmood bin Mahamed's b a p Oostad 13 2 1-2		750
Mr Adam Yar Mahamed's g a p Admiral 13 0 2-4		800
Mr Abdul Mobsea Shamlan's g a g Towfig 13 2		750
Mr Abdulla Tamimi's b a g Bubadin 13 2 5-8 6 yrs		750
Mr Syndon's g a p Midas 13 1		500

The Scurry—Distance 1-4 mile

Mr W M MacLeod's g a p Murtus 13 2 3-4
Mr S K G's c a h Boulter 13 3
Mr C G Baldock's b a g g The Glen 13 2 1-2
Mr Wilkinson's g a p Moslem 13 2 3-4
Col G Monteith's b a g Mamie 13 1 1-2
Mr A M's c a g Bassam 13 3
Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror 13 2
Mr Lyndon's c a p Prince 13 2 3-8

Handicaps for Bombay 7th Extra Meeting on Saturday, 28th January, 1899:—

The Lawn Stakes—1 mile

Hyderi	9	3
My Fancy	8	8
Squire	8	2
Rainbow	8	0
Chanda	7	12
Rome

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains
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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully evised up to the day of going to Press. special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

CONSOLS advanced 3-16 per cent. yesterday in London, to 111 5-16. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 102; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, too 25·19 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117, but 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities were 1-4 per cent higher at £65 3-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 7-8d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York the value of the metal was unchanged at 59 3-4 cents per oz, with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent less, at 4·84 1-2 dollars. For Braziers' Copper the quotation was £75; and for Yellow-Metal 62 1-2d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,760,000 quarters as against 1,800,000 quarters at the end of the preceding week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35s. per 416lbs., January-February shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 34 3-4s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market; Brown Rapeseed at 33s. per 416lbs., January-February shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Linseed at 36 3-4s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 66,000 bales. Spot prices were without change; and American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 7-32d. per lb. for January, and 3 17-64d. for May-June deliveries. The Manchester market closed firm.

In New York Ready Mid-Uplands declined 1-16 cent, to 6 5-16 cents per lb.; April Futures 3 points to 6·02 cents, and July 1 point to 6·07 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 38,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in the corresponding period in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts	38,000	44,000	25,000
Three days' do.	90,000	118,000	85,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,531,000	6,422,000	5,445,000

There has to-day been a quiet feeling in our local Cotton Market, with a very fair demand from Exporters, but a poor one from the Mills. The purchases reported on account of the former were 8,300 bales; and those on account of the latter, 1,100 bales. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 150 1-2 per candy was quoted; for "Good" Bhownngger, for May, Rs. 132; for "Fully Good" Bengal, January, Rs. 120, for "Fine" Rs. 128, and for "Good" Rs. 114.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet, steady, and without change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,144	bales.
Wheat	5,093	cwts.
Linseed	5,591	"
Rapeseed	1,253	"
Gingellyseed	14,871	"
Poppyseed	825	"
Groundnuts	1,977	"
Castorseed	1,183	"
Rice	35,808	"

FREIGHTS.—Ready lines for Genoa have been done at 20s. per ton, and at 19s. for February; also some small lots for March shipment to Trieste and Venice at 19s.

EXCHANGE has been steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Mercantile Bills were reported placed; but there was no enquiry for Bank paper, and rates closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic....1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Francs .....1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is strong to firm in tone at 98 7-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents. and 98 1-2 for Account, with 87 1-2, nominal, for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Currumbhoy Mills are Rs. 5 lower; and Bombay Flour, Rs. 15.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

44-98—Bhaishanker and K—Sadadanand Nathoojee vs Balcrishna Nathoojee—Crawford B and Co.

To speak to the minutes of the order of Reference.

634-97—Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Haji A C Cazani vs Aga Gulam Husain bin Aga—A H Larie and others—Payne G and S and M H Khan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

373-98—Payne G and S—Awabai vs Burjorjee Jivanjee Mistry—Pestonjee R and K.

405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others—Payne G and S

81-98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukla D and J.

546-97—Madhavji V—Jetha Premjee vs Rustamjee Cowasjee Patel and another—Wadia and G.

176-97—Smetham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Esaji—Framji and D.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

377-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyeb Haji Joonas and others—Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

690-98—Bicknell M and M—Memon Esmail Cassum Dawood vs Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee and another—Edgelow G and W For dismissal under Rule 42.

501-98—Mansukial D and J—Jamsetjee Erachjee Mody vs Vithaldas Khetsey and others—J C Cama, Part heard.

606-98—Edgelow G and W Rustamjee Eduljee Chanjibhoy vs Khaikhushru Khareghjee—Framjee and D. Short Cause.

30-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Natha Dewjee and another vs Macker Raghu Manor and others—Ardeshir H and D.

515-98—Balkrishna V N R—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noormahomed—M L Shroff.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Canbai vs Devjee Megjee—Little and Co.

531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others vs Yumnabai and others—Captain and V

533-98—Hiralal M and M—Mancekbai vs Walji Jivraji and others—Bhaishanker and K

562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Kaloram Hametram and others—Edgelow and G

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th January, 1899.

There will be drill at Santa Cruz for the Bandora detachment on Monday the 30th instant, at 7 a.m.
Dress—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th January, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 28th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars as follows:—St. Mary's College; one double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.
2. The Rifle meeting will be held at Coorla from the 30th January to 4th February (inclusive—Copies of the prospectus have already been issued to Officers Commanding Companies and can also be seen at Head-quarters, where entries should be made to the Sergt. Major as early as possible.
3. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. to morrow Friday the 27th instant, at the Rev. iver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Lines, for all Officer's and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Camp Mahaluxmi, 26th January, 1899.

1. Orderly Officer for to-day Lieut H A H Payne.
Orderly Sergt for to-day Corpl G Spencer.
Next for duty Sergt D A Plader.
2. Parades for to day—
6-30 a.m.—Commanding Officer's parade, rehearsal of Inspection.
Dress—Drill order with arms. Putties not to be worn.
5-15 p.m.—Inspection by the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery at gun drill and laying at a moving target. All Nos. 1 and gun layers should endeavour to attend this Parade and Nos. the will endeavour to get as many of their men as possible to attend.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties not to be worn.
3. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 28th instant for Inspection by the General Officer Commanding as follows—
6-30 a.m. Gun drill and Practice at moving target.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
4-30 p.m. Ceremonial parade.
Dress—Full dress with arms. Putties to be worn.
Members are reminded that attendance on Inspection parades is compulsory unless leave has been obtained or Medical Certificate can be furnished.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHASKERJI—January 23, Gunputrao Keshowrao, son of Rao Bahadhur Keshowrao Bhaskerji, Government Pensioner, aged 19 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COCKBURN—January 12, at Sookcesting Tea Estate, Doom Dooma, Assam, the wife of R C R Cockburn, of a son.
FANSHAWE—January 16, at Commandant's House, Wellington, Nilgiris, the wife of Major H D Fanshawe, 19th Hussars, of a son.
GRANGE—January 20, at Doolahat, North Lakhimpur, Assam, the wife of Edward Grangel, of a daughter.
HOOLAIDGE—January 20, at Narainganj, Dacca, the wife of C Nicolaider, of a son.
RIVETT—January 15, at Umballa, the wife of H L Rivett, Settlement Officer, Kashmir, of a daughter.
SHERD—January 10, at Lucknow, the wife of W Sherd, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WATTS—January 21, at the Howrah General Hospital, after a long and lingering illness, Isabel, the beloved wife of W Geo Watts, of Jamalpur, aged 30 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1899.

IT is a curious symtom of the general confusion and breaking up of Parties that a "Radical M.P." selects the Conservative "National Review" for exposition of his views on the causes that have left the Opposition without a leader. Chief of these causes he places exaggeration of Imperialism and the impossibility of sound radicals ignoring the dangers lurking in a policy of reckless expansion that involves immense and unmeasured responsibilities. "I am against more Empire building" he writes; "I am a Concentrationist and not an Expansionist. The Queen is sovereign of a quarter of the visible land of the world. She is mistress of the seas—does not Britannia rule the waves?—and she rules over about 450 millions of people, more then a fourth of the population of the globe. I think she has got her full share, and that she and we have at least as much on hand as our resources and home duties admit of our dealing with. A little more megalomania and in my opinion we shall be in for conscription with all its horrors, moral and commercial." Well it is as certain as anything can be, that if we are to hold all that we have or will have in the not distant future, when naval programmes and Trans-Continental railways are fully carried out, the conscription for Army and Navy will be inevitable and indispensable. But why should we speak of it as a moral commercial "horror"? Germany has become one of our most formidable commercial rivals under a regime of universal Military and Naval service; Russia is also developing into an industrial empire with a standing army of a million of men. France has not succumbed under the same system; she succumbed in 1870-71 for the want of it, and Germany triumphed because she possessed it.

However, that may pass. The Radical M.P.s will not be easily converted to the doctrine, that every man owes his personal services to the state whose subject he is. States do not subsist on taxes alone, or even on platitudes. We cannot, have and continue to enjoy a world Empire without paying the price that all contemporary Empires outside China have to pay for the privilege of bringing "decaying and feeble States" within the sphere of their civilising influence. Japan, when she set before her the task of delivering Formosa and Korea from Chinese oppression, not only proceeded to create a navy of the most modern type with a military system modelled on that of Germany; she based both on compulsory service. The United States in the Secession War had to resort to conscription; if the American people make up their minds to enter for good and all the ranks of the Imperialistic States, they will have to revert to conscription. That is the law of Empire in these days, and no great Power can hope to escape for long from its operation. While the United States was content with an army of 25,000 men, it was possible to recruit it by the promise of high pay, and a variety of indirect inducements. But even then seventy per cent of the applicants had to be rejected, for the better class of men were not willing to offer themselves for enrolment. Since the numbers have been raised to 100,000, it has been found necessary to reduce the standard. The addition of fifteen thousand men to the strength of the British army voted during the last session overtaxed the recruiting market. The men required have not been forthcoming. It has been thought expedient to enrol regiments in Nyassaland and in Northern China to meet the immediate exigencies of our ever expanding territory; but that resource will not suffice if we have to fight a great Military Power counting its trained reserves by millions. That is a consideration, the importance of which can not be exaggerated, if Lord Salisbury is speaking by the book, when he tells the country that the materials of war are present on every hand. That declaration seems to be confirmed in a very practical way when the Reserve Squadron at Portland is still kept on a war footing, and steps have been taken to keep it so.

It is not easy to reconcile Lord Salisbury's foreboding utterance, and the continuance of preparations for war with the cheerful assurance of the Duke of Devonshire, that our relations with Germany and Italy, "and perhaps even with Russia," have been made closer by the attitude assumed towards France during the Fashoda crisis: and that our relations with the French Republic are now such that all pending questions will be amicably settled. That would be quite an ideal state of things; but we have not heard that the preparations for war have been discontinued. The ex-Radical who has favoured the "National Review" with his views on the difficulty of reconciling the conflicting statements of his leaders, refers to the perplexity caused by Lord Rosebery quoting with approval two years ago General Gordon's declaration, that "the Soudan is the most absolutely valueless possession that any country could possess; useless to any human being and fatal to any power that held it", and to the change in his Lordships sentiments shown by his exultant contribution to the Imperialistic Jingo cyclone that set in after Omdurman. But the perplexity is just as disconcerting when one member of the Cabinet tells us, that every man's hand is against us; that the air is full of the potentialities of instant war, and another reassures us with the announcement that all the Powers are more friendly than ever, and that we may discard even Mr. Chamberlain's long spoon when supping with the most subtle of them all. Our "closer" relations with Russia are the more gratifying, since we have M. Delcasse's word for it that the ties between that Power and France were never "closer" than at present. What does Lord Salisbury think of this closing up all round? It would be reassuring indeed to have it, on the authority of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, that we have entered on the Millennium at length and can enjoy the blessings of peace even while the Czar's Peace Conference is sitting.

PAPERS relative to the Revision Survey Settlement of the Bassein taluka of the Thana Collectorate have been published this week. Ninety-two villages were concerned in the revision, four of them inam, the remainder Government. A Government Resolution dated January 1897 disposed of them. The original measurement of rice and garden land was confirmed, but it was found necessary to correct errors in all varkas land. While the work was in progress the population increased from 44,784 to 72,103 persons and the number of houses by 3,588, for the railway has traversed the tract which has also been connected with the principal market towns by metalled roads which have facilitated a large trade with Bombay and Guzerat. Prosperity increased and the revenue was collected without difficulty and without remission. Mr. Hearn, in reporting on the survey proposed to extend the benefit of the Igatpuri concession to the taluka, but Mr. Lely, the Commissioner of the division, expressed doubts whether the concession would not have the effect of throwing the enhancement on the cultivating tenants. However the Governor in Council saw no valid reason for withholding the concession, and it was accordingly granted. The petitions of objections were fully considered and the rates proposed for garden lands reduced. But beyond this no modification of the assessment was granted. The rates were introduced at the beginning of the present official year and will be in force for the customary period of thirty years.

THE Cobden Club has just issued an important memorandum to its members, signed by Lord Farrer, the President, and Mr. R. Gowing, the Secretary. The manifesto opens with a brief outline of the policy pursued by the Club since its institution in 1866, in seeking to give effect to which it has hitherto rather "confined its efforts in spreading the principles of Free Trade abroad" than attempted to influence the opinions of individual subjects of foreign Powers. Having laid down the proposition that "the policy of expansion adopted by all the Great Powers raises the question of free commercial intercourse in a new and extremely important form," the belief is affirmed "that the world is gradually coming to recognise that the question cannot finally be settled by any nation as a purely domestic question." The Memorandum points out that "England's interest in reference to unoccupied or derelict countries, however large her commercial interest in them may be, is not primarily the interest of acquisition. But it is primarily, though indirectly, the interest of orderly government: and secondarily, but only secondarily, it is the interest of free commerce. For it is only where orderly government first prevails that free commerce can be fully secured to us. No country in the world is by its commercial policy so fitted as England to take such a stand for the maintenance of the 'open door.' In the dependencies she directly governs, she has an immense power of urging the adoption of that policy on other nations. The freedom which, without regard to her own interest, she allows to her self-governing colonies to make whatever tariff they think advantageous, only adds to this power of negotiation, for without the possibility of dispute as to her good faith she can assure France or Russia or Germany, that while she willingly recognises the absolute right of each of them to fix whatever tariff suits them in their own countries, where whatever interest English subjects may have, has grown up under their law and government, she yet cannot recognise that they have a similar right in countries now passing under their control, and where Englishmen have already established interests. She can honestly say to those countries, 'We do not seek to enforce this as a right in our own case, and we dispute, and must continue to dispute, your claim to do so.' She might also add, while pointing to the success of her policy, 'Drop this claim, and we shall view your expansion not only without alarm or suspicion, but with sympathy and goodwill.'

AUSTRALIAN contemporaries are much agitated by the precautionary measures taken by the Government of India against the importation of tick into this country. They do not at all appreciate the action of Government, speaking of it as a very serious obstacle and resenting the consequence of our taking alarm at the outbreak of tick in Queensland. However if the importation of horses from Queensland is likely to bring tick into India, the importation must be stopped at whatever cost to Australia. We have diseases enough to grapple with just now. Of course the prohibition will be a matter of grave concern to Australia, as it is also to us, for the Government of India is indenting for remounts. However we must protect ourselves. The subject has been brought under the notice of the Minister of Agriculture in Victoria by Sir Rupert Clarke. As it is held that horses are not affected by the cattle tick, Mr. Taverner will ask the Premier to persuade the Indian Government not to proceed with this prohibition. He will suggest that the immunity of horses be pointed out, and that the Indian Government be informed that all possible care would be taken to examine the animals before shipment, and that an inspector's certificate would be given. When the cattle tick pest broke out in Queensland, and the necessary prohibition was established by the Victorian Government, it seems it was a question whether sheep as well as cattle should be prohibited. It was declared that there was no danger from the introduction of sheep, because they did not carry tick; but the Minister of Agriculture preferred to err on the safe side, and insisted on prohibiting the importation of any sheep coming from the tick country. This course has been confirmed by recent events. Mr. Taverner has received from Mr. Cook, the Minister of Agriculture in New South Wales, a copy of the regulations just issued by the department, prohibiting the introduction of sheep from the tick areas. This action has been taken by New South Wales in consequence of the discovery in Queensland of the fact that cattle ticks can be carried by sheep.

MR. JOHN GOUNDRY HOLBURN, M. P., for North-West Lanarkshire, whose death is announced was a self-taught, self-made man, one of the many whose ambition carries them into Parliament. As a Liberal and Labour candidate he won the seat for North-West Lanarkshire from Mr. G. Whitelaw by a majority of ninety-seven votes. Mr. Holburn was born at Tynemouth in 1843 and was left an orphan at nine years of age when it became necessary for him to earn his own living. When eighteen years of age he joined the Union of Tin-plate workers and had ever since been an active supporter of the interests of labour, having given evidence on trade matters before Royal Commissions. In 1866 he was elected Convener of the Agitation Committee of the Reform League, and assisted in the demonstrations in favour of the extension of the Franchise. He was for several years a member of the Leith Town Council and acted as chairman of Mr. Munro-Ferguson's Election Committee, being made a Justice of the Peace after the General Election of 1886. On the death of Sir George Campbell in 1892, Mr. Holburn offered himself as a candidate for the Kirkcaldy Boroughs, but retired in favour of Mr. Dalziel who won the seat. He carried on business as an iron and tin-plate worker in Edinburgh, was a teetotaller and a member of the Church of Scotland.

SOME charming tours for the Anglo-Indian who wants fresh air and change, and would fain see a little more of India than is possible from the verandah of the hill station hotel, are described in a well got up volume which has just been published by Messrs. Thacker Spink and Company in Calcutta. The sketches are from the pen of Mr. Arthur Caspersz, who has wandered somewhat off the beaten track in the annual holidays which have enabled him to get away from his practice at the Calcutta bar. They are modestly entitled "A Common-place Journey in Kumaon, and Round about Rajputans," and are illustrated with a large number of capital half-tone blocks from photographs taken by the author, of village and ruined temple, mountain scene and quiet lake, that he has come across in his journeys from one dak bungalow to another. Each illustration is a picture in itself, carefully taken and lovingly arranged by one whose ambition it has evidently been to get more than mere photographs out of his camera, and the whole of the dainty volume is full of the exhilaration which it describes as filling one as one stands on the departure platform after a year of labour in Calcutta, and sees the last portmanteau stowed away into the train that is to carry one away from work and care and out amongst the "old jungly temples, the broad sand, margined rivers and the sleepy homesteads" of that wonderful India which is the mofussil.

MR. M. H. STARLING, has, we learn, been appointed judge of the court to be constituted under the City Improvement Trust Act.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presides at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE Commander-in-Chief will now probably make no tour until after the close of the Calcutta Session.

CAPTAIN NATHAN, R. E., leaves Calcutta this week for China with the last batch of native surveyors to join Mr. Glass's party.

CAPTAIN DALY returns from leave in England by the next week's mail steamer, and resumes the duties of Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department.

THE Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill will continue its sittings for some weeks to come and it is not expected that the Bengal Legislative Council will meet until March.

AT tomorrow's meeting of the Viceroys's Legislative Council the Bills amending the Stamps Act and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act will be passed, and some small Bills will be referred to Select Committees.

THE small branch line of the Mu Valley Railway system connecting the two frontier stations of Myitkyina and Mogoung is to be opened for passenger traffic forthwith, formal sanction to that effect having been passed by the Government of India.

ORDERS were issued at Mombassa on the 92nd instant for free pratique to be granted to the Bhandara as soon as she has been disinfected. No cases of plague had occurred on board during the steamer's long stay off the East African Coast.

IT is now definitely settled that no moves whatever of the Assam Gurkha regiments to the Himalayan stations will be made during the current relief season. Matters concerning the transfer of these battalions will probably not be arranged for some months to come.

A LARGE fish was recently caught by some fishermen at Shangoomookam. Mr. H. S. Fergusson, F. L. S., Director of the Government Museum at Trivandrum, says it is a half-grown specimen of the Indo-Pacific Basking Shark (*Rhinodon typicus*) measuring about twenty-two feet.

THE Report on Sanitary Measures in India during the year 1896 prepared at the India Office for presentation to Parliament has just been issued. It contains valuable chapters on the health of the European and Native troops, on vaccination, on medical institutions, and on various sanitary matters.

IT is rumoured that British officers are in future not to be appointed to Gurkha Regiments if they are over a certain height, so that they shall be more the size of their men. A step further might be taken, and no officer appointed unless he is of athletic habits, and then there would be no difficulty in having scouts well trained in every corps.

THE west approach bank of the Katta Khal Bridge on the Silchar branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway sank a further three feet on the night of the 12th instant, and in consequence of this it is probable that the branch will not be ready for inspection by the Government Inspector for Railways, Assm, so early as the first week in February.

"MADRAS cannot complain of not being represented at the capital of the Empire," writes a correspondent from Calcutta. "In the Finance Department there are Messrs. Cox, Meyer and Cotton, with Mr. Michael as Accountant-General, Bengal. Mr. A. T. Forbes is Postmaster-General of Bengal, and Dr. Nield Cook is Health Officer of Calcutta. Again, in the Foreign Department here, there are Messrs. Bosanquet and Cobb, both Madras Civilians. In the Public Works Secretariat the three chiefs, Messrs. Upcott, Brereton and Hodson, have all served in Madras. Lastly, there is the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees representing Madras in the Supreme Legislative Council."

SIR FREDERICK FRYER is now the guest of the Viceroy. He will consult the Government of India while in Calcutta on the question of a Chief Court for Burma, the reorganization of the Services, several Forest matters, the Municipality question, and the scheme for the reclamation of low land below the suburbs and central parts of the city. This latter, it is understood, will cost about a crore and a half, and the cost may be spread over a term of thirty to forty years. It is believed that Sir Frederick Fryer wishes to take leave in the summer, in which case Mr. Donald Smeaton will officiate. The rumour of Sir Frederick Fryer resigning the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma is denied.

TO sum up what has been done by the Burmo-Chinese Frontier Commission to the present, says a correspondent, may be said that the Burmah administrative frontier has been extended a considerable way to the north-east, and this has been done without any of the expected collisions with the inhabitants or the Shan Chinese intruders, who recently established themselves in that block. Our frontier now practically touches the Manwyne, the Lahsa, and the Mongwar plains. The villages, which by some over-sight in the agreement of 1897 were given to China, are now brought back under Burmah. Lieutenant Bessvi, with a strong escort, has been put in charge of the new block, and he will have plenty of work in the form of dismantling the numerous stockades and other defences erected some months ago by the Shan Chinese interlopers. It was here that serious opposition was expected, but no doubt the intruders were overawed by the large British force accompanying the Commissioner.

ANOTHER jewel robbery has been reported to the Dublin police, the establishment of Messrs. Hopkins and Hopkins, in Sackville Street, having been broken into and valuables worth 1,000L stolen. Entrance, it appears, was gained by a side door in Eden Quay, the padlock being filed off and the spring lock burst in. The burglar was evidently disturbed at his work, as the contents of several trays of jewellery were found scattered over the shop, while many cases of valuable silver articles were undisturbed. On leaving he locked up the premises with a padlock similar to that which he had removed. A jemmy of a superior make was found on the premises, but no arrests have been made.

A SOMEWHAT serious disturbance occurred about midnight on Dec. 31 at Belfast, and several houses and shops were partially wrecked. Some 98 clubs with bands, paraded some of the streets. The police endeavoured to prevent the bands from proceeding into quarters where a collision with the opposite party might occur. The Nationalists, then fiercely attacked the police with stones, and much damage was done to house property in Mill Street.

DR. YEAMAN, of Edinburgh, has been giving his students some seasonable counsel, says the "Scots Pictorial." It is his province to demonstrate on "bones," but in parting with his class he solemnly advised the members of it to "lay aside their bones during the vacation and concentrate all their care and attention on the cardiac region and alimentary tract." Any one who has the most elementary knowledge of physiology will appreciate the advice—and the humour of the doctor.

INTELLIGENCE has reached Londonderry of an extraordinary occurrence at Stranorlar, county Donegal. It appears that the adjourned road sessions were held in the court-house of that town, and Mr. M'Carry, who has recently been appointed deputy county surveyor, granted only fifty certificates for work in the whole barony, and refused certificates to 300 other road contractors on account of the roads being kept in bad order, and in some cases because the full quantity of stones had not been put upon the roads. The disappointed contractors made a violent assault on Mr. M'Carry and threatened that he would not leave the court alive unless he signed every certificate. After a long struggle between the police and the mob, the surveyor forced his way into the magistrates' consulting-room and managed to get out of a window and on to the roof of an outhouse. In this way he made his escape and walked along the railway line to Killygordon, where he took the train to Strabane. The police believe that Mr. M'Carry was in very serious danger of his life.

AT the meeting of the Dublin Corporation of Jan. 2 Mr. Hutchinson moved the adoption of the report of the Artizans' Dwellings Committee re the alternative building scheme in Brides Alley area, the consideration of which was postponed in November last. The report stated that the Artizans' Dwellings Committee had, on very good authority, learned that Lord Iveagh would not under any circumstances consider the question of building on the site already acquired by the Corporation, and the committee, for obvious reasons, did not think it would be fair to him that the point should be further pressed, as his proposal to improve an area of three and a half acres in extent was a very generous one. The position of the houses and streets on the area dealt with by Lord Iveagh would, of course, harmonise with that of the streets and houses on the improved Brides Alley area. The committee recommended the advisability of adopting the scheme. Mr. Hutchinson, in moving the adoption of the report, said it had been adjourned to consider the reply of Lord Iveagh as to whether he would take over the scheme or not. They had not heard from him since, and they thought it would not be fair to ask his lordship to do any more. The consideration of the report was postponed.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held on Jan. 5, in the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of protesting against the over-taxation of Ireland. Mr. Horace Plunkett, M. P., wrote regretting his inability to attend, and enclosing 25l. for the purpose of carrying on a propagandist work in England in connection with the movement. Lord Castletown, of Upper Ossory, who addressed the meeting, protested against laggard Unionists holding back from the movement, and said he failed to see why carping Home Rulers should object to their political opponents who had joined it. If Ireland were over-taxed too long, some day she would turn on her taskmaster, and thus the day of reconciliation between England and Ireland would never come. In the coming County Councils Ireland would have one means by which, through pressure on the Government, redress would be obtained. Mr. Jas. H. Campbell, M. P., The O'Conor Don, and others, also addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed (1) stating that the time had come when Irish representatives in both Houses of Parliament should adopt a unanimous line of policy that would give effect to the findings of the Royal Commission; (2) declaring that it is the duty of the Government to provide a remedy that would end the gradual decline of the Irish agricultural population; (3) stating that Ireland should have her full share in Government naval contracts, and that naval yards should be established in Irish ports; and (4) pointing out that it is the duty of all Irishmen to help on the work of the Irish Financial Reform League until redress is obtained.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH has addressed a letter to the "Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette," the clerical organ of the Church of Ireland, in which he once more emphatically denies that the Roman Catholic bishop have any desire for predominance over the councils of a new Roman Catholic University. He states that the bishops still unaniously abide by the Maynooth resolution of June 1897, which consented to the appointment of a majority of laymen on the governing body of the proposed University.

PREPARATIONS are being busily made in the South of Ireland for the rural county district, and urban council elections under the new Irish Local Government Act. The urban elections take place on Jan. 16 and the others in March. Candidates for all the councils are already being chosen, and meetings held in support of them. The manufacturing and large rate-paying class, and also the artisans who have hitherto had no voice in municipal affairs, generally favour the exclusion of all political and religious controversies. Among the political candidates those of the Parnellite and Healyite sections also favour the exclusion of political discussions as far as possible, while the Dillonites seek to exclude from office and power every person who is opposed to Home Rule.

THERE are two classes of Britishers to whom the much vaunted Anglo-American alliance is a bitter mockery—the manufacturers of Bradford goods and of tin plates. The complaint of the latter is heard in Messrs. Sim and Coventry's report on the Welsh tin-plate market for 1898. "The practical diversion of the 'Frisco trade from the Welsh makers must have made them realise more fully than ever the importance of cultivating the 'other countries' rather than the Great Republic,' which appears so unwilling to foster commercial relations, except on the 'heads I win, tails you lose' basis." So runs a melancholy paragraph in the Review; and the export statistics bear it out. For the eleven months of 1896, 1897, and 1898 the exports of tin plates to the United States were as follows:—105,972 tons; 75,352 tons; 61,076 tons: and of black plate:—2,990 tons; 642 tons; 604 tons; The "other countries" took more of each kind in 1897 than in 1896, and more than offset the loss of the American trade; but their efforts in 1898 have not compensated for the continued retrogression in the Yankee market. Our total exports of tin plates to all countries (including the United States) for the eleven months of 1897 were 250,736 tons and for 1898 241,885 tons, and of black plate 54,698 tons and 52,786 tons. Prices have advanced during the past year from an average selling price for coke tin plates, of 9s. 6d. in the first three months of the year to 10s. 1½d. in December; but as the price of tin is now some £19 per ton higher than at the beginning of the year, it is estimated that tin-plate makers are now really worse off than when tin plates were quoted at 9s. 6d.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

UGANDA HONOURS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The "Gazette" contains the following list of honours for services in Uganda :—

Lieutenants Fowler and Wake to be Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

Major Sitwell, Captains Ferguson, Harrison and Tickle, Lieutenants Malcolm, Osborn and Dugmore, to receive the Distinguished Service Order.

Majors Macdonald and Martyr, Captains McLoughlin, Ferguson, Harrison, Woodward, Price, Barratt and Austin, are all promoted.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES. SPANISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

The Filipinos have begun releasing the Spanish prisoners.

Latest advices from General Otis represent the situation at Manila as not being reassuring, and he believes that the Filipinos are about to force an issue.

General Otis has been instructed to do his utmost to avoid hostilities.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The "Times" correspondent at Rome states that Russia has invited his Holiness the Pope to send a representative to the Disarmament Conference.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Indian Location Law in the Transvaal will be enforced on the 1st February, but an extension of time is to be given in certain cases.

THE CHURCH IN EGYPT.

An appeal has been issued signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and York for a special fund of £20,000 to establish a Bishopric in Egypt.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY IN LONDON.

A sum amounting to £60,600 in Bank of England notes has been stolen from the Paris Bank.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Holburn, Liberal member for Lanarkshire.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Supreme Council to-morrow is as follows :—The Hon. Mr. Rivaz to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for exemption from operation of the Municipal Laws, certain buildings and lands, which are properly or in the occupation of Government, and situate within the limits of the Municipality. The Hon. Mr. James Westland to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to stamps as amended be passed. The Hon. Mr. Chalmers to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Court's Act 1882 be taken into consideration ; also to move that the Bill as amended be passed ; also to move that the Bill to amend the Law relating to Arbitration be referred to the Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Rivaz, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu the Hon. Sir Griffith Evans the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Spence, and the mover ; also to move that the Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act 1872 be referred to the Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Rivaz, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Anand Charlu, the Hon. Mr. La Touche, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul and the mover, The Hon. Mr. Ravaz to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the importation and possession of transport Petroleum and other substances be referred to the Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Chalmers, the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis, the Hon. Mr. Smeaton, the Hon. Mr. Rees and the mover, with instruction to report within one month.

ARRIVAL OF DRAFTS IN BOMBAY.

The following drafts arrived in Bombay on February 3 in the Nubia :—No. 9 Mountain Battery five men ; No. 3 Eastern Division, seventeen men ; No. 22 Western Division, fourteen men; Bedfords, one officer and seventy-four men ; Scott's Borderers, one officer and 161 men ; Inniskillings, one officer and 61 men ; South Staffords, three officers and 161 men ; Essex, one officer and 75 men ; West Kent 104 men ; Middlesex Regiment, 161 men ; Durhams, one officer and 71 men ; Connaught Rangers, 161 men ; Argyll and Sutherlands, one officer and 76 men ; and Rifle Brigade one officer and 66 men.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Royal Horse Artillery with horses and guns, &c., left Kirkee this evening in two special troop trains en route to Secunderabad to relieve S. Battery, entraining carriage out at Kirkee without a hitch. Travelling by road had to be abandoned owing to the prevalance of plague in the districts.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Service are coming out for tour service and are posted to the Commands noted :—Bengal.—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Carey and Major W. R. Berryman—Madras, Major E. S. Marder, Bombay—Major A. Stables.

Captain Seagrim, Royal Artillery, succeeds Captain Galloway as permanent Aide-De-Camp to Lieut.-General Sir Power Palmer.

THE HON'BLE MR. CHALMERS C.S.I. SUCCEEDS SIR C.P. ILLBERT, K.C.S.I.

The Hon. Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I., Legal Member of the Governor-General's Council has been appointed to succeed Sir C.P. Illbert K.C.S.I., as Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury. Mr. Chalmers will retain his present appointment till the end of March.

DEATH OF MAJOR CROFTON.

Major Crofton, K. Battery, R. H. A., died on the 24th instant in the train between Rawalpindi and Umballa, from pernicious anæmia. He was en route to England on medical certificate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JAN. 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Kobe, sailed this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JAN. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene, from Calcutta, sailed this morning for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 22-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 1-2
Bar Silver	27 5-8

GOVERNMENT TREASURY BALANCES.

THE PROPOSED UTILISATION.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

An important series of papers are published giving a report of the Sub-Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce appointed to consider the question of the management of Government treasury balances as they affect the amount of capital available for commercial purposes, and the report of the interview which took place on the 11th instant, between Sir James Westland and the Deputation of the Bengal Chamber, consisting of the Honourable Messrs. Turner and Allan Arthur and Messrs. Reginald Murray and Mr. Parsons. In their report the Select Committee quote extensive figures to show that Government have been sparing of their deposits with the Presidency Banks during the seasons of greatest pressure, the general impression being that Government did this with the object of stimulating exchange ; while on the other hand Government is lavish with their deposits in monsoon months, when easy money helps them to issue new loans. They consider that it is damaging to the credit of Government that Government paper should at any time cease to be a loanable security. They have been strengthened in this view by the fact that several witnesses before the Currency Committee, notably Sir Edgar Vincent and Mr. A. M. Liadsay, were in favour of such a course being pursued by Government. The Sub-Committee are further of opinion that Government could without danger advance sufficient cash to relieve the stringency which generally exists from February to June in each year.

Sir James Westland in an exhaustive minute on the subject, and afterwards in a speech to the Deputation, combats this argument. He first showed that the position was totally different at Home, where Government balances occupied nothing like the preponderating position in regard to cash at the disposal of the Banks that they do in India. He went on to show that the reason of the apparent anomaly in dealing with the matter is simply because land revenue comes in at harvest time, and Government is bound to have money available for its own wants and for the Secretary of State's drawings as these may demand. He continues, that just as the Directors of the Bank of England or of the Bank of Bengal, when they anticipate a strong commercial demand, would create a position of great danger if they were merely to say "we have so many millions or so many lakhs in our treasure chest and there is therefore no use of our interfering with the demand ; let us go on giving out money as long as we possess any," so Government in India is bound to carefully guard its balances against the depletion brought about by the dispersal through the channels of commercial demand. The above imagined policy on the part of the Bank Directors would

INEVITABLY BRING ABOUT A CRISIS

in a very short time, and carelessness of management of the same kind. A concession to the immediate commercial demand, without having any regard to the future, would bring a crisis on the money market in India, much more severe and much more rapid by reason of the smallness, the almost non-existence of any margin to fall back upon. Further on, he continued, Government cannot undertake to finance, not only the administration of the country, but its trade and commerce also. Accordingly, when commerce finds a deficiency of available funds, the cause of the deficiency should be sought for in the scarcity of banking capital, and not in some action of the Government which is expected with resources that are often barely sufficient to meet the financial requirements of its own administration to supply also all that is wanted for the movement of two hundred crores of imports and exports. It is not possible for the Government, therefore, dependent as they are upon their own resources, to carry on administration with their balance continually hovering about eight crores. They can afford the risk of letting it run down to eight crores in November and December, when it is known that they will be amply in funds again when the revenue comes in in January ; but if they had to keep to one figure all the year round they would not be safe under a minimum of eleven, crores, (that is to say a continual margin against possible sudden claims of three crores). Sir James further said, he doubted whether if he were to go to the Bank of Bengal in January and offer them, say 40 lakhs, to be returned in April, they would accept the money and pay interest on it for the whole period. He thought the interest demanded in such a case should be at the rate of one per cent. below the minimum published bank rate as suggested by the Sub-Committee. Mr. Turner thought the Presidency Banks would take the money for fixed periods of say three months. Loans were made for one month, or two months or three months, and he

COULD NOT SEE WHY THE PRESIDENCY BANKS SHOULD HAVE ANY OBJECTION

to Government stipulating that the money must be returned within three months. His idea was that the money was no really required until the bank rate had reached ten per cent.

Mr. Arthur said that by Government lending say 40 lakhs to the Presidency Banks, the loanable capital of the country would be increased by that amount. The loanable capital of the country was not increased by the sale of Council Bills.

Sir James Westland agreed that the sale of Council Bills did not increase the capital of the country, because merchants only got out the bills for the purpose of meeting immediate demands upon them. The money obtained was at once distributed all over the mofussil. Mr. Arthur observed, that the treatment of the treasury balances was, in his opinion, a minor matter as compared with the question of government coming to the assistance of commerce in a time of crisis. With reference to the statement in Sir James Westland's momorandum, from which it appeared that eleven crores were necessary as a minimum, i.e., there should be a "continual margin against a possible sudden claim of three crores," the Government of India had declined to advance to the Bank of Bombay last April twenty-five lakhs against Government Paper.

Mr. Arthur read an extract from Mr. Merwanjee Dalal's evidence before the Currency Committee describing the extreme stringency in Bombay at that time, and stated that on the 1st of April Treasury Balances amounted to Rs. 15,96,95,000 ; on the 30th April they were Rs. 12,69,73,000, and they did not fall below Rs. 12,80,00,000 until the end of October. He was of opinion that under the circumstances the small accommodation asked for, viz. a quarter of a crore, might have been granted. Sir James Westland replied that negotiations had practically dropped, because the bank rate fell and money became easier a few days after the proposal was made to borrow the money. He could not undertake to say whether if this had not been the case the loan would have been granted or refused by the Government. He said that as a matter of fact he had on one or two occasions made loans to Presidency Banks usually on the deposit of Government Paper. He subsequently explained, after looking up papers, that in the case of the Bombay Bank, the loan would have been sanctioned if the stringency had not passed away.

In conclusion Sir James said that it was impossible for him to give a final answer upon the representations laid before him. They involved the question of a policy which had been the subject of instructions by the Home Government, and were at the present moment under consideration by the Currency Commission, and any representations which had been made on the subject would require to be laid before the Secretary of State. He had little doubt that the Government of India would be willing to make a representation to the Secretary of State in the sense indicated by Mr. Arthur, and proposed for consideration that a definite amount might be considered available for loans to the Presidency Bank during the months of January, February and March, when money was being withdrawn from the market by heavy collections of revenue, and Government treasuries were full. He would lay the matter before the Government of India with this object in view.

*Appeared in a portion of yesterday morning's issue.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE "OLD MASTERS."

VERESTCHAGIN IN LONDON.

THE NEW SAVOY OPERA.

MR. PENLEY'S REAPPEARANCE.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Academy has been most happily inspired, both in the idea and in the selection of its Winter Show. It has been apparent enough that the works of one man, whether on account of the novelty, or of the biographical interest in following an artist's life from its apprenticeship to the period of its triumphs, command public attention with more staying power than a mere general assemblage of meritorious canvases. And it has also been felt that the galleries of Burlington House should, for the winter season, be hung with works of masters not living, and not of English origin. Here, to-day, we find both conditions observed. We have a one man show, full of interest, and, in a way, full of variety ; and the "One Man" is, moreover, one of the greatest of the old masters ; one of the four or five names whose fame will be imperishable, and must grow with the years. Rembrandt died in 1669, sixty-two years of age, young, considering the 650 pictures which he is said to have painted. Sir Godfrey Kneller was one of his pupils, probably in this country at that time the most famous of them. But Rembrandt, when he died, had either passed out of fashion, or had never lived to attain the fame he deserved. The number of extant portraits of the artist at all ages of his life, and undoubtedly original, proves that this prince of portrait painters could not always find an eager patron. He did not travel about from one capital or one court to another as Titian had done, or Rubens or Vandyck, but settled down early in Amsterdam, and his life's work was amongst his fellow countrymen. For some years after he died his pictures fetched small prices, preposterously small prices. The "Philosopher Meditating," now in the Louvre, was sold at the dispersal of the Six Collection in 1734 for 50 florins. That was 65 years after his death, and 50 florins were worth £8 3s. 4d. Fifty years later the same picture was sold for £500. Not long ago in America a small portrait by him, "Le Doreur," painted in 1640, signed and dated, fetched £1,600. Certainly the rise in value of these Rembrandt canvases advanced by leaps and bounds.

The great Russian painter, Verestchagin, is once more in London. This time he comes to organize an exhibition of his latest works at the Grafton Gallery, and in particular of the series which illustrates the campaign of Napoleon I. in Russia, and the horrors of the retreat from Moscow. M. Verestchagin is unquestionably the first military painter living, chiefly because he has been a soldier as well as an artist, and has seen the hardest service in his study from Nature of the "sport of kings." He has fought side by side with the Russian soldier in the campaigns which resulted in the conquest of Central Asia, and he bore a hand in the last Russo-Turkish war which brought the legions of the Czar to the gates of Adrianople. In both campaigns he followed the armies only as a painter with no obligation of military service, but he always went where the fight was hottest, because he wanted to see exactly what it was like. He volunteered for torpedo service on the Danube, and, while engaged in the well-meant endeavour to send a Turkish gunboat to the skies, he received a wound which well-nigh put an end to his life and works for ever. He has thus seen war in every awful detail, and as his point of view is eminently that of the realist, he has simply pourtrayed it as he sees it, and has left the moral to take care of itself. He is equipped for his work as an artist by the best Academical teaching of Paris, and by a method of observation which is essentially his own.

It is that method of the naked truth which is, pre-eminently, a quality of the Russian genius, and which has given Russian fiction the place it holds in the literature of the time. He goes straight to Nature for his impressions, and, after Meissonier, he was the first of the founders of the open-air school. His landscape has thus the same characteristics of artistic verisimilitude as his military compositions. His painting is primarily his testimony to that which he has seen, and his aim is simply to tell the truth. He painted India in this way, in a wonderful series illustrative of the scenery, the temples, the palaces, the races, and the types. And, in the same spirit, he painted the Holy Land. The campaign of Moscow, which forms the subject of the forthcoming exhibition at the Grafton, is the most considerable set of works in which he has had to rely on his imagination for any of his effects. But, even here, he has gone straight to Nature for the local colour. He knows Moscow, and the whole area of the campaign, by heart. Above all, he knows the Russian winter. He has studied the costumes and military types of the period with scrupulous care, and he has ransacked history for the facts which were beyond the reach of personal observation. The result is a series of veritable "human documents" relating to this stupendous event.

The society of landscape printers are now giving us, for the fourth time, one of the most attractive of the minor exhibitions offered to the Londoner. And the exhibition is not only attractive but useful. It puts before the public what they must feel, the double advantage of an exhibition restricted in the actual number of exhibits and happily limited to works more or less in harmony with one another. Thus each painter becomes, as it were, an introducer to the artist who succeeds him on the wall, and the arrangement of all the works of each painter in a group to itself heightens both the interest and the case which makes a visit to this exhibition as agreeable as it is instructive. It is not difficult to see what these painters have in common, They belong to a school which lays stress on tone rather than on colour, on effects of light and air, which paints space and distance, which has sympathy with the mysterious side of Nature, which loves evening light, when the facts of landscape, its mere details, are exemplified and broadened as the light fails and the darkness gathers.

Speaking on Saturday at the annual exhibition of the Hammersmith School of Art, Sir William Richmond, R.A., K.C.B., said that he entertained great hopes of the study and practice of the decorative arts in England rising to even greater eminence than had been the case in the past. All, however, depended upon whether the general public wanted better work or not. Certainly there had been deterioration, but he believed that a reaction was now setting in, and this was probably because it was found absolutely necessary for English goods to be of the best possible quality. The tendency in recent years with regard to art seemed to have been too theoretical, but if art in its highest sense was to come back to England and shine as it once did, much more attention would have to be given to practical training. No doubt the general artistic taste of the people of this country was enormously improving, and we were now far in advance of France and Germany in this respect. Doubtless, however, it would be a long time before we reached the high ideal which many of them desired to see realised. Sir William concluded by urging those present to support the Vestry in the endeavour to establish a much larger art school and technical institute in Hammersmith.

Mr. Jacobs, who contributes some reminiscences of Sir Edward Burne-Jones to the "Nineteeth Century," says : "I asked him once whether his pictures came to him in the first instance as ideas or as visions. His answer was that it was mainly as illustrations of something he had read that the majority of his designs came to him. He has been called a 'literary artist,' and those who gave him that name spoke more truly than they knew. Once, when I compared the creative impulse of the artist to that of the Divine creation he replied : 'That may be, but the Powers have their revenge for our presumption when they see our vain struggles to realise our own ideals.'"

On Wagner's birthday, Frau Cosima Wagner gave a semi-private performance, with the assistance of the Karl Orchestra of Nuremberg of fragments from her son Siegfried's new comic-opera "Der Baerenhaeuter," the first representation of which will very shortly take place at Munich. About twenty private and other friends of the Wagner movement were for this occasion specially invited to Bayreuth, and among the numbers performed were the Prelude, the introduction to the third act, and the "Devil's Valse." Although designedly of a light character, the orchestration is said to be thoroughly Wagnerian.

The title of the new Savoy opera is "The Lucky Star." To at least a few old playgoers the story will recall a pleasant evening spent at the Paris Bouffes in the merry days of one-and-twenty years ago, when Mlle. Paola Marie played the part of the much-petted prima donna, now to be sustained by Miss Emmie Owen, victim, the two inimitable comedians Daubray and Lhérie, and those two King and the Ambassador, characters Jolly were the same night to Messrs. Passmore and Lytton. The libretto of "L'Etoile," from whence Mr. Brookfield borrows his plot of the Savoy opera, was from the pens of those experienced writers Leterrier and Vanloo, and M. Chabrier, then a young piano teacher, but now a composer of a much higher stamp, leaped at once into fame as the writer of, among other things, the "Invocation to the Star," a beautiful number which still lives in the concert room. At the Savoy, M. Chabrier's melodies will be replaced by music from the pen of Mr. Ivan Caryll.

King Ouf I., Sovereign of thirty-six Kingdoms, annually, on the Feast St. Ouf, offers his subjects a human sacrifice. His own people are much too well behaved to provide the victim, who is eventually found in the person of a travelling pedlar or minstrel, one Lazuli. This saucy boy, unacquainted with the King's identity, is easily tempted to pull the Royal nose and box the Royal ear, and is forthwith condemned to death, the execution to be held in honour of the Princess Laoula, who comes to marry the King. But the Court Astrologer (who by the Royal will is to be put to death a quarter of an hour after his Majesty's demise, and is therefore extremely careful of the Royal safety) discovers that King and pedlar are born under the same star, and must perish within twelve hours of each other. The frightened monarch at once directs Lazuli to be brough to the palace and loaded with favours. Even when the boy wants to elope with the Princess, whom he has met in his travels, the King, confounding the lady with the Ambassador's wife, agrees, particularly as Lazuli threatens to commit suicide if he is disappointed. The furious Ambassador, however, orders the soldiers to fire as the fugitives are crossing the castle moat, and Lazuli disappears under the water. He, of course, eventually returns, but not before there is an amusing scene in which the King and his Astrologer, waiting the coming of the executioner, constantly put back the clock, and drink themselves stupid with Chartreuse in pewter pots.

The inner history of the Carl Rosa troupe during the past few weeks would form an interesting chapter in the annals of opera. Great changes have recently taken place. The name of Dr. Osmond Carr is no longer on the programmes, and it is understood that owing to the pressure of other work he has relinquished a management which during the recent tour has proved very successful. On behalf of himself and his moneyed partners the business details are temporarily in the hands of Mr. Blackwell, an accountant, assisted by Mr. Fox. The engagement of Madame Duma, which was announced a few weeks ago, has, it seems fallen through, but Mr. Barton McGuckin is happily still available as stage director, and it was to this experienced gentleman that Sir Henry Irving's telegram of good wishes was on Monday addressed. In the post of conductor there have been several changes. Mr. Hamish McCunn has resigned in order to devote himself to composition. Mr. Jacobi, who started his duties on Monday, has not again appeared, and has now also resigned on the old question of full orchestral rehearsals, which in the case of hackneyed operas during a busy season are not always possible.

Frau Lilli Lehmann, the Wagnerian prima donna, and one of the founders of the German society against the ornamenting of women's hats with the dead bodies of birds, "has been tackled by an absurd Parisian writer, who asks whether she sleeps in a feather bed. In French papers she neatly turns the tables. She declares she sleeps upon a spring mattress, but that if goose feathers are plucked from living bird, she would protest against them as energetically as against any cruelty, whether to animals or mankind. If Frau Lehmann would only extend her denunciations the "matinee hat," as a thing of cruelty to all who go to afternoon performances, she would earn the lasting gratitude of mere man.

"Everybody's taking me for somebody else' exclaims Mr. Penley in the new play in which this popular comedian, after a prolonged absence from the London stage, made his appearance at the Royalty Theatre on Saturday evening. The observation goes directly to the foundations of the story of the piece, to which the authors, Mr. Mark Ambient and Mr. Wilton Heriot, have given the title of "A Little Ray of Sunshine." "Mr. Penley mistaken by everybody for somebody else" is, in brief, the authors' theme, and if they have been fain to make liberal use of the familiar conventions of the farce-writer's art and to sustain their constantly ramifying equivoques and misunderstandings without much regard to plausibility, it must be confessed that they have handled their leading idea with abriskness and an exuberance of practical fun, which afforded on Saturday evening abundant entertainment. When to this is added that these numerous extravagancies are harmoniously blended with a pleasing vein, of sentiment, enough has been said to justify the authors in decloing to describe their play as a farce. This element, which receives its fullest developement in the last of the three acts, was certainly acceptable to the audience and must be counted among the merits which secured for the play, the authors, and the performers, the most cordial of welcomes. Mr. Penley, as Gerard Lord Markham, is of course the central figure in the giddy world of farcical incidents. He is an old nobleman of quaint manners and eccentric habits, who, after a long absence from England, returns immensely rich, and drops down one Christmas Eve in the family circle of his nephew Dick Markham's devoted friend Sir Philip Ashton, the young Squire of Ashton Hall. Like Sir Oliver Surface, Lord Markham desires nothing better than to befriend his young relatives ; but, unknown and shabbily attired, his first experience is to be mistaken by the footman for an importunate applicant for the Christmas doles which are a tradition of the Ashton family, and is ignominiously expelled from the place. But so far from resenting the indignity, Lord Markham greatly enjoys the humour of the situation.

Thus begins the wild and giddy whirl of misunderstandings which furnish the substance of the action. Owing to the assistance that he has rendered to Dick, the brother of his fiancee Connie Markham, the squire is in pecuniary difficulties, and now, on the very eve of his wedding, Mr. Dobbs, a merciless usurer, is threatening to sell up his mortgaged estates. Need it be said that Lord Markham is taken by the young men for Dobbs? But before this he has been taken by Polly, the parlourmaid, for her uncle returned from the Colonies, and also by someone else for the pastry cook's man, who has brought the wedding cake, and so forth. How many times the old little nobleman is hurled out of the drawing-room and his hat and coat and gouty umbrella are thrown after him it would be hard to tell ; but he always contrives to make his way back again smiling, and evidently still enjoying the joke. The imbrogno is rendered more complex still when, in order to conceal his pecuniary troubles from his aunt, Lady Dorothy, and the other ladies of the household, Sir Philip or his friend Dick introduces the stranger now as a tutor and now as a family solicitor.

Meanwhile, what distinguishes these mistakes from the ordinary misunderstandings of farce is that their victim not only delights in the confusion around him, but does his best to connive at the deceptions, voluntary and involuntary, that are being practised, till just as the clock is about to strike midnight on Christmas Eve—the hour at which her eccentric relative has announced his intention of returning—his pretty niece guesses the solution of the mystery of his identity and the benevolent uncle, who in the course of these wild proceedings has discovered exactly how matters stand brings into Ashton Hall a "little ray of sunshine," whereby the curtain falls on the prospect of a wedding unclouded by the presence of the extortionate Mr. Dobbs. Mr. Penley has been seen in better parts, but his eccentric little nobleman is nevertheless a very diverting personage, and the piece is acted with great spirit, though some little relief from the almost incessant bustle and recket would be advisable. Mr. Reeves Smith plays Sir Philip with all his wonted force and buoyancy. Mr. E. H. Brooke and Miss Flossie Wilkinson amused the audiance with the little tiffs of a couple of boy and girl sweethearts. Miss Jessie Bateman as Sir Philip's fiancee, Miss Gertrude Scott as his sister, and Miss Beatrice Selwyn as his aunt, had little to do but to be sprightly and pleasing. The pretty last act was brightened by the singing of a carol by Mr. Steadman's choir. The new play is preceded by the drama of the American Civil War, entitled "Confederates," which it will be remembered, used to fulfil the same introductory purpose when "Charley's Aunt" was "still running."

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN INDIA.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S VIEWS.

The Private Secretary of the Viceroy of India has written to Mrs. Besant :—

"I am directed by His Excellency to say that he understands that the scheme which you describe is an attempt to provide for Hindu youths an education which shall combine the advantages of Western knowledge with study of the spiritual precepts embodied in their own religion. His Excellency is in agreement with the proposition that any education that is to leave a permanent impress upon character must have a religious and moral as well as secular basis. Light comes from many quarters ; and the teachers of the youth of any community can hardly err if they draw the attention of their pupils to that which is best and purest in their national faith."

In answer to a letter asking him to preside at a Town Hall meeting in support of the Hindu College, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal writes :

"Dear Mrs. Besant, I am sincerely sorry that all my afternoons next week are now engaged, and that I shall not be able to attend your proposed meeting. Any popular movement for the better religious and moral training of Hindoo youth must be for good, and I very heartily wish you all success in your undertaking."

At a meeting of a Musulman school, at which he was giving away the prizes, the Lieutenant Governor referred approvingly to Mrs. Besant's Work in connection with the College, and his remarks were greeted with hearty applause.

A meeting was held in Calcutta on the 21st inst., at the house of the late Raja Digumbar Mitra on the invitation of Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter, Pandit Saraj Kaul, Babu Rama Nath Ghose, Babu Hem Chandra Mallik, the Hon. Naran-dranath Sen, Babu Hirendranath Datta and Rai Bahadur Manmatha Nath Mitra, to form a committee in support of the movement for Hindu religious and moral education. The nucleus of a strong committee was formed, and it was decided that a Town Hall meeting should be called towards the end of February, to be addressed by Mrs. Annie Besant on "The necessity for religious and moral education." It was also decided that the Viceroy should be asked to receive a deputation of Hindu gentlemen on the subject.

PURDAH PARTY AT HILL GRANGE.

Mrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi gave an afternoon Purdah Party yesterday, at her residence, Hill Grange, Pedder Road, in celebration of her son Yusuf's wedding. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst was present as well as an immense number of European, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi ladies. A large Shamiana had been prepared in the garden, hung with numerous coloured lamps and chandeliers, and made gay with plants, flowers and pictures. In this pretty retreat, tea, coffee and refreshments were laid out on tables. The gardens had been profusely and prettily hung The numerous guests were assembled in with coloured lights and the house which is a very fine one, looked its best filled with a gay and beautifully dressed crowd of ladies more or less purdah. the house, where Madame Kœnig, Lady Cowasji Jehangier, the bride and many others played and sang. Lady Sandhurst had just left when during the music a slight alarm was raised by those on the balconies who had seen smoke rising from the Shamiana. Every one went out on the verandahs or into the garden, and in one moment the Mandap was in a blaze, the bamboo and matting with which it was constructed becoming a ready prey to the fire. No one could say how the fire began, but probably the wind blew the light hangings into the flame of some of the numerous lamps. Help was instantly given intelligently by the police sepoys under their European constables, and by the servants and coolies of the house. Mrs. Dharamsi herself went out and gave orders, directing what should be done and standing near until all danger was over. Water was quickly got and thrown in every direction on the flames which were thus prevented from reaching the house, and got under in a very short time. But unfortunately not before most of the bright Venetian glass chandeliers had fallen with the wreck of the Shamiana, and the ornaments, sofas, chairs, and decorations had been more or less damaged by the fire. It was satisfactory that no one was hurt, and that the damage done was of a temporary nature. There was no fright or panic among the guests. The party was a brilliant and successful one notwithstanding this unfortunate incident of the fire.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening a Scottish concert in aid of the Funds of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage was given in the Town Hall. There was a crowded house, and the success of the concert cannot be questioned. The proceedings throughout were most enjoyable, the contributions being well-known and the melody of which could not fail to awaken pleasant recollections of incidents at home. The performers thoroughly merited the plaudits of their hearers, who listened with evident delight. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, accompanied by a party from Government House, was present. The tedium of waiting until all the people had assembled was enlivened by a performance on the bagpipes by Mr. L. Ballantyne, who was accorded a hearty reception as he marched through the Hall. Mr. Douglas Binning opened the programme with a creditable rendering of "Bonnie wee thing," and was well received, being followed by Mrs. Macmillan who gave "Caller Herrin.'" The song was well interpreted and rendered with spirit—indeed, it was one of the features of the evening. An encore was demanded, and Mrs. Macmillan responded with that old favourite "Robin Adair," delightfully sung. Mr. Robertson, the Honorary Secretary of the orphanage, apologised for the absence of Madame Kœnig, who was unable to play the violin solo "Legende," of 17, "Wieniawski," as Mr. Stanley Smith, who was to have accompanied, was indisposed. Under the circumstances Madame Kœnig executed a Mazurka by Carl Berne. This was played with fine effect, the accompaniment being carefully played by Herr Kœnig. The item was warmly received, and Madame Kœnig complied to the request by playing in equally good style a Hungarian dance by Hauser. Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, who possesses a fine soprano voice of great power, was heard to advantage in "Parted Presence," being euthusiastically encored and she repeated the last two verses of the song. The perfect ease with which she sounded her top notes in the latter effort was conspicuous, and her contribution altogether was pleasing. Miss Morton charmed her hearers in an old Scottish Song, "Doun the burn, Davie, lad," which suited her rich contralto voice, and her efforts justly merited an encore. She acknowledged the compliment by rendering "Sound the Pibroch." which was well sung. Mrs. Beanson again found marked favour with her Russian songs, and on the present occasion "Tarantella" was admirably given. If the audience were pleased with its rendition their delight was intensified at this versatile lady's contribution of "Comin' thro' the Rye," her manner being decidedly refreshing without spoiling the effect of the words. The first part of the programme was concluded with a duet—"Hunting tower," the parts being finely taken by Mrs. Macmillan and Mr. Marshall Reid, who were applauded to the echo. During the interval a Highland step dance was performed by Mr. L. Ballantyne to the manifest delight of the audience, after which Miss Muir-Mackenzie played with marked ability a pianoforte solo, "Traumes Wirrew" (Schumaa), being followed by Mrs. Macmillan, who was again encored for her rendering of "Jessie's Dream." Considerable skill and much artistic taste was noticeable in the performance on the violin of "andante and Scherzo in F" (Beethoven) by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie. while "The Hundred pipers" was done justice to by Mr. Marshall Reid. The last item was a quartette, "Annie Laurie," by Miss Parsons, Miss Muir-Mackenzie, Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr. Douglas Binning, which was very popular, and the entertainment closed with "Auld Lang Syne."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS

BURMA RICE-CROP.

Summary of the District Officers, reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st December 1898 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma.—The area now estimated as under paddy cultivation is practically the same as that given last month. The latest reports received show that the injury done to the crops by the failure of the later rains was greater than was supposed, the paddy being seriously affected both in outturn and weight. It is now estimated that there will be available for export 1,552,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 26,305,000 cwts. of cleaned rice.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE GHEE AND KHOTI BILLS.

A MEETING of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations was held yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, presiding. There were also present :—The Honourable Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S., Hon'ble Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. the Hon'ble Messrs. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., A. S Moriarty, I.C.S., Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L.M. Mr. T. R. McLellan, Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., Meherban Sardar Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Dhondo Shamrao Garud, B.A., Vrijbhukhandas Amersram, R. H. Macaulay, E. Giles, M.A., H.M. Thompson, B.A., M.Inst. C.E., W. H. Crowe, I.C.S., Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E. C.T. Burke, M.Inst.C.E., Sir Andrew Wingate K.C.I.E., I.C.S., W. C. Hughes, M.Inst.C.E., and Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai.

Questions put by Honourable members were dealt with first.

THE KHOTS OF THE COLABA DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavedekar asked : Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received any memorials from the Khots of the Kolaba District, requesting that Bombay Act I of 1880 (Khoti Act) be extended to their district ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied : Memorials from Khots were recieved on the subject in 1880 and 1881 None have been received since.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar asked : Will the Government be pleased to state if they have any objections, and, if any, what objection to such extension ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied : Government, if again approached by the parties interested, will consider whether the Act should be introduced or not, but, as at present advised, do not consider such a step would be desirable. The Khoti Act has not proved successful in its operation in the district to which it has been applied.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar asked : Will the Government be pleased to lay the papers relating to the subject on the Council table ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied : Governments are not prepared to lay the papers relating to the subject on the Table.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar asked : Will the Government be pleased to give effect to the recent Resolution of the Government of India bearing on the improvement of the status and prospects of the Civil Assistant Surgeons as early as their financial position permits of so doing ?

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant replied : Government intend to give effect to the scheme as soon as the state of the finances will permit.

GUARANTEE AMOUNT OF ABKARI CONTRACTS.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar asked : Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions with a view to the minimum guarantee amount of the Abkari contracts of each district being mentioned in the annual reports of the Abkari Commissioner ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied : The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari will be requested to carry out the honourable member's suggestion.

ARE DHEDS AVERSE TO AGRICULTURE ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh asked : Is it true that Dheds and other castes, which are regarded as impure, are averse to engage themselves in agriculture and manufactures such as weaving ? Will Government be pleased to enquire into the causes of such a feeling ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied : It is not the case that members of the depressed classes to whom the honourable member appears to refer are averse to agriculture. Many of them hold lands free of assessment, in payment of village service, which they cultivate. Large numbers of them are employed as agricultural labourers, and so far from their objecting to weaving, large numbers of them used to maintain themselves by that occupation, and are now employed in great numbers in spinning mills. Second part of the honourable member's question does not therefore require an answer.

RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES AGAINST PLAGUE MEASURES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud asked: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the case of one Hayagrivacharya Kalghatgi, a Brahmin priest of Dharwar, reported at page 7 of the "Mahratta" of the 18th September 1898 ? (

amendments by the Select Committee, it was found that the period of one month was insufficient Two extensions of the period for submitting the report were asked for and the report was finally sent in on the 24th October 1898.

The proposal was put to the Council and it agreed to *nem con.*

The Hon. Mr. Moriarty then proceeded :—Your Excellency, the next stage, in the ordinary course, would be for me to move the 2nd reading of this Bill and the acceptance of the amendments which have been proposed by the Select Committee. Before doing so, however, it is my duty to inform this Council that Government are prepared, at this stage, to consider an important modification of the Bill and that in these circumstances they think that the proper course would be to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee before the second reading is proposed. The modification which Government would be willing to consider would be to amend the Bill on the lines suggested in the minute of dissent recorded by the Hon. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram at the foot of the report of the Select Committee ; that is to say, that the clauses relating to the "extent and commencement of the Act," should be so worded as to make the Act come into force in the city of Bombay at once in *regard to ghee only* (or perhaps to ghee and milk) leaving it open to the Governor-in-Council to extend the operation of the Act, in whole or in part, to any other article or articles of food, either of his own motion or on the recommendation in that behalf of the Corporation. So far as any District Municipality is concerned the Act would only come into operation there either inregard to ghee or any other article of food, when it was expressly so extended by the Governor in Council either of his own motion or on the recommendation of the District Municipality. With regard to the reasons which have led Government to take this course I am authorised to state that Government have recently been favoured with the opinions on this subject of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, as well as of a committee of the Corporation which had been appointed some time ago to consider the matter. The preponderance of opinion in the Corporation has been that it would be a distinct advantage to modify the Bill in the manner indicated above, not only because it would seem better to work a new measure of this kind tentatively at first and to let the matter develop gradually, but also for still stronger reasons of a financial and administrative nature, for if all articles of human food are to be at once included in this Adulteration Act it is obvious that to work the measure properly, a large staff of officers inspectors and analysts would have to be employed. It is pointed out that the Corporation have not at present the means to carry out so large a scheme. For these and for the other general reasons to which I have alluded I beg to move that this Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for consideration of the best way in which to embody in the Bill the modification indicated above ; the Committee to report within seven days.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar said. I am gratified to find that opinion is moving onward in the direction of the infinitesimal minority for belonging to which I was subjected to rather scathing criticism by the Hon'ble Mr. James, when at the first reading I objected to some very prominent but objectionable provisions of the bill. I am glad that time is now asked for to enable the Select Committee to modify the bill on the lines indicated generally in my speech at the first reading and in the minute of the Hon'ble Mr. Vrijbhucandas Atmaram. If that is done, the bill is bro ght, I think, in consonance with the genius and tradit ons of British Indian legislation, which has alwa s dealt with a question in a practical spirit, instead of anticipating by Legislation.

The Hon. Sir Charles Olivant said that on behalf of the Government he supported the proposal of the Honourable member. It was fair and right to mention that the intention of Government was that they reserved their complete liberty of action for what they wished to do. They wished to put the Select Committee in the position of considering the valuable opinions received since the Select Committee's report was submitted to the Council. At the same time the Government reserved their liberty of action until the Select Committee had amended the report before them, and so it must be understood that the Select Committee had full liberty of action to adopt any modification which they might place upon consideration of those opinions.

H. E. the President put it to the Council that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee with instructions to report within seven days.

The proposition was agreed to.

THE KHOTI SETTLEMEMT ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent, in introducing a bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, said it was only ten days ago on arrival at Aden in the course of his return voyage to Bombay that he received an intimation from His Excellency that it was his duty to introduce this very complicated and somewhat difficult measure, which information enabled him to realise that his leave of absence was come to an end. He had considered voluminous papers on the subject, which he thought was the most difficult question in land administration in India—certainly there were none so complicated in this Presidency, nor did he think there was in the Bengal Presidency—as that having reference to the Khoti tenure. Since the publication of the Bill, hasty memorials had been sent into the Government asking them to appoint a fresh committee and call for further reports. This subject had been on the *tapis* and discussed almost annually for the last 70 or 80 years. It was not a fresh subject nor a revelation from on high. Upon this question the views and theories of competent officials had been made, countless reports have been made, an infinite number of orders have been passed, numerous investigations have been held, resulting in frequent resolutions and orders of the Government. But practically no finality had been secured. The Government desired in dealing with the disputes between the khots and tenants to administer equal justice and respect the claims of either party. They had no undue partiality for the tenants, and, moreover, they did not wish to favour the landlords at the expense of the cultivators. The ablest officials and experts, acquainted with the facts, had been consulted, and it was felt that the condition of affairs under the act of 1880 could not be allowed to continue. The present bill proposed to deal with the Khoti land tenure in the whole of the district of Ratnagiri, which comprises nine talukas, five constituting the northern portion and the other four the southern part, and the circumstances in these two parts varied considerably. Therefore a measure fairly applicable in one portion ceases to be so when brought into operation in another part, and in consequence the Government officers in both these sections have practically united in condemning the Act of 1880, which they consider unworkable, and as far as he was able to judge, its operation had not been a source of satisfaction to either of the parties affected. For years, the Honourable gentleman remarked, he was a collector in the Southern Division of the Ratnagiri District, and he had been on tour through both portions, and when undertaking that histent was daily surrounded by hundreds of the cultivators, who were miserably clad and appeared to be badly off. Their statements to him were to the effect that their position was due to the exactions they had to undergo, and while they may have exaggerated—and what petition was there that did not exaggerate to some extent—yet there was a solid statement of fact in their complaints. He was powerless to render assistance because the law prevented him, but this experience enabled him to form an accurate opinion as to the existing circumstances. The petitioners were marvellously well-behaved, law-abiding, sober, industrious, subjects, and he felt they had some ground for seeking redress in connection with the assessments which have to be recovered from them under the original settlement which came into force some seven or eight years ago. The Government had appointed a fresh committee and as a result of the considerations of these further reports, and after much careful deliberation, the present bill was drafted, in doing which all the local officials, both European and Native had been consulted. Having spoken of the history relating to the origin of Khotes, who founded the villages and collected the revenue to be paid to the Native Government of that time, and who stood as a buffer between the cultivators and the native revenue officers. Being mainly Brahmins they were men of education, and gradually they became heads of the village, and the cultivators in a sense, came under the head of serfs. Thus they became entirely at the mercy of the khots, who in the more fertile and populous parts on the coast, were not so powerful as in the less populated and sterile portions, and he thought there was far less oppression on the part of the Khoti and far less misery experienced by the cultivators in these early days ; for the circumstances had altered enormously within the last 60 years. The population had vastly increased, and in consequence it was difficult for a cultivator to rent a portion of land even if he desired to do so. The district was now unable to support its population, and every year thousands left the district for Bombay to labour in the mills. These people, however still clung to the lands and returned to them at certain seasons of the year, and what they earned at the mill was supplementary to that derived from the land. The cultivators were further hit owing to many of the large spinning mills in Bombay refusing to give employment to men of the Mahar caste, especially at those mills which were managed by Hindus. Another disadvantage to these people was the cessation of the Government to enlist Mahars for the Bombay Army. The conditions had materially changed for the worse within the last half a century, but at the same time the circumstances of the Khoti had greatly altered. In former times they were less numerous, and it was easy to get a comfortable living out of the profits of their Khoti villages. They lived in a state of affluence, in accordance with simple Hindu idea of affluence in the Ratnagiri district, but now a village that formerly had only 12 or 20 people had now to support 200 persons. Division and sub-division had been going on in accordance with the native laws of inheritance until now the original holders of the Khoti property had only one-sixty-fourth. In the great majority of cases it would follow there would be an inevitable tendency to extract to the utmost farthing all that was possible from the tenantry, who are, in a great measure, entirely in their hands, whether occupancy tenants or tenants at will. He did not say all Khots were bad ; to do so would be unjust, for there were good, indifferent and bad. He had met with some who were high-minded men and had also known khots who were hard hearted and most rapacious, and a rapacious khot was the worst type found in this world. The cause of the present dissatisfaction, was due to the harshness of the crop-share system and the absolute unworkableness of the appraisement rules. The speaker then gave examples. Under the crop share system a man who did not pay a fixed rent paid some fraction of the whole value of the crop, and this sum was assessed by the khoti and the valuation was very often an exaggerated value of the grain or whatever the produce raised, if the cultivator did not agree with the Khot's decision he certainly could appeal, but the power to which he had to apply was frequently two days' journey from the abode of the discontented holder, who if he went would find many other obstacles. The system was a bad one, as under it the tenants refused to put any capital into working their land, because they knew that a more luxuriant crop would only cause the Khot to assess his property at a higher figure. The appraisment rules had been found to be unworkable, and they had the opinions of the judicial and revenue officers on this point. The Ryots complained of the uncertainty of tenure, and it was most essential to secure a specification and a moderation of rents, but this was impracticable under the present system. The tenants of occupancy, and tenants at will were the chief sufferers, and the present bill dealt almost exclusively for these people. What was needed to ameliorate their condition was not merely fixing a rent which they were capable of paying but that its amount should not be dependent upon the arbitrary estimates and exaggerated values of the amount of produce in a given area. Some action was necessary as the present state of things could not be allowed to exist, because if such misery and agrarian discontent was permitted to spread, the possible consequences had to be considered. The Bill contained those provisions which experienced officers deemed advisable. The information obtained was from those competent to gather the feeling of the ryots by contact with the people and knowledge of the conditions. There was nothing radically drastic or unfair in it, but they simply desired to discourage the crop system and substitute an improved one. This system was encouraged by the act of 1880, but the experience of recent years had shown it was a mistake. They wanted to discourage it now, first by leaving it to the Collector in case of a dispute between a khot and a crop paying tenant to decide whether he would give the former any assistance towards the recovery of what the khot fixed the value, and if he did, it practically limited him to give double the assessment and the khot would make 100 per cent profit on the land. Another way to discourage the system was to give to both tenant and landlord the power to have the rental fixed on the average amount of produce paid yearly for the preceding twelve years. Further, he would leave it to the discretion of the officer to decide whether the rental should be paid entirely in grain or entirely in money, or by a combination of the two. That would be a fair arrangement. The great point was that the landlord should know what he had to receive each year, and the tenant should know how much he had to pay ; that the khot should receive his just dues without delay and the cultivator should be protected from rapacity and extortion or unexpected demand. The Bill aimed at fostering the makta system, which was the more prevalent in the southern talukas of the Ratnagiri district, where, on the whole, the khots had been considerate and treated their tenants with greater justice and generosity than their brethren in the northern talukas. The abolition of the crop share system and the appraisement rules, of course, involving those tenants and landlords to continue it who desired, and the adoption of the suggestion for arriving at fixed rental would be to the mutual advantage of both, though the provisions in the main were designed for the protection of the ryots. There was a provision solely for the interest of the khots, and its inclusion in the Bill has been rendered advisable by the facts disclosed in connection with the Devgad settlement. In the Devgad taluka there are 124 villages and 17,623 holdings or tenants. Of the tenants 5083 are dharekaris, 3488 occupancy tenants paying crop share rents and no less than 8997, or more than one half makta payers, Mr. Cumine found in making his enquiry that the fixed rental paid by each, in many instances, was less than the sum imposed by the Survey on the landto the Government, and was thus a loser by holding the khoti. It was only by legislation an alteration could be effected, and on this point the khot deserved equitable consideration and relief from such a position. In the circumstances he had sometitle forecover from the tenant who held his land at least as large a sum as he paid to Government for the assessment on the land. But the law as it stood debarred him from obtaining this relief, as under the act of 1880 they could not require tenants to pay a larger rent than that settled by their maktas. These were the chief provisions of the Bill, the consideration of which would propose be left over for six months, in the meantime the select committee appointed would consider it or any proposals made by either landlords or tenants, and if feasible they would be incorporated. He proposed the first-reading.

The Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare in the course of his speech said :—The main object of the Bill proposed to be read for the first time to-day is, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons to put an end to the difficulties, which have arisen in connection with the determination and the recovery of rents payable by the occupany tenants. Now the first question that arises is, what are the difficulties that have arisen, and how are they to be remedied ? It may even be asked apart from the question of the Devgad Khotes, is there any evidence as to the existence of those difficulties and if so, are the provisions now proposed, calculated to remove those difficulties ; and even supposing they are so calculated will not the present provisions create new difficulties which this Council may very soon be called upon to remove by fresh legislation. Now to comprehend the real matters at issue we must for a moment glance at the history of the whole Khoti question and particularly at the history of the Act of 1880 (Khoti Settlement Act) who are these Khots whose existence seems to have given so much occupation to the officers of Government, and whose status and rights have evoked the activity of the legislature at least twice if not thrice. These Khots are the descendants of persons who were given the watans by the Mahomedan and Maratha power existing in the part of the country before the advent of the British Government. These Khotes were not mere favourities of the rulers for the time being who got their Vatans simply as a favour emanating from mere whims or caprices of the donors. In those times the Southern Konkan was a territory which, on account of various circumstances isn almost waste and unproductive, and the Governments of those days found it impossible to obtain any revenue from it. It became, therefore, necessary for the authorities of those days to grant these Vatans to persons who undertook to see that the country was populated, and that the waste lands were brought under cultivation. It is solely due to the efforts of these men that the proverbially sterile District of Ratnagiri was brought up to a state of the highest possible cultivation. There are numerous Sanads on the records of Government, and on the files of civil courts which testify to the great labour and expense which the Khots had had to undergo. The Khots settled the whole district, brought in tenants, promoted cultivation and in some cases made cultivation possible, cleared jungles; reclaimed land and regularly paid the Government assessments, As early as 1819 Mr. Pelley reported that the benefits of the institution have by days consisted in the facility with which through them the revenues were collected and that they laid out money in bringing new lands under cultivation. There are a host of official witnesses to this fact, and yet it is sometimes surprising to hear the description given of those people in some quarters as mere court favourites who managed to get themselves put in a position above the ryots. No unbiassed man, I think, after even a passing perusal of the literature connected with this subject can come to any other conclusion that these Watans have been acquired for very valuable consideration, and that their existence redounded more to the benefit of Government than to their acquires. This Government itself, about 1822-23, considered the existence of the Khots a necessary institution and did create these Vatans in some instances. Nor is it correct to say that these Khots are mostly Brahmins. Some fallacies die very hard, and this is a fallacy which it has been found very hard to kill. The Khots amongst their body can show almost all castes and creeds. There are Mahomedans, Marathas and even Mahars among the number. Now it may be very well asked what is it that has proved to the satisfaction of Government that that compromise has resulted in loss the interests or incomity of the Government ? Where is the evidence of the difficulties that are said to have arisen, or where is the necessity of driving the Khots to agree to take fixed rents instead of crop share rents. I have not seen any published evidence to support these allegations. The difficulty about appraisements I think, exists only in imagination. If the Khoti progress reports (for which I had called, but was not supplied with) were published, I think they would clearly show that there has been no tangible friction between the Khots and the tenants in this matter. I think that unless some cogent evidence is laid before this Council, no attempts to set aside a compromise solemnly arrived at after long deliberation and investigation and contession should be encouraged. If a compromise of that character were to be set aside then there would be an end to all finality. There would be no faith left. On the faith of the compromise of 1876 and 1880 serveral suits were withdrawn and if now that compromise is to be set aside would you give the parties to those suits liberty to carry on those disputes from the points at which they had left them and it would be a serious question whether after the compromises in the suits this Government have got the power to set them aside by Legislation ? How could people ever afterwards put faith upon compromises made by Government ? I say, therefore that it would be inequitable to allow this Bill to advance even an inch. But perhaps it would be said that the present Bill does not go against the compromise. It only wants to do away with appraisments of crop and crop share rents. But I say that that is the very gist of the old compromise. If the effect of this legislation is to compell the Khot to give up crop share rents, and I say that it is its proposed intention, this legislation does set aside the compromise in, perhaps the most important particular. For that is the very pivot of the old dispute. By the application of the Act I. of 1865 it was sought to introduce fixed rents. The Khots fought for a crop share rent, and they only caused the fight when Government acceded to their demands about the crop share rent. The Khots conceded voluntarily the rights of occupancy to the tenants. But they were very keen as to the crop share. Thus if you do anything now to drive them into fixed rents you transgress the compromise in material particulars. And what is the reason given by the Hon'ble member in charge of the Bill for so driving them. It is said that cropshare rents bring in appraisements, and appraisements mean a lot of injustice to the tenants. Is there again I ask any evidence ? Under the Act of 1880 if the appraisement is not satisfactory to the tenant, he can appeal, to the revenue authorities. Now if you enquire as to how many appeals of this character have been made every year, you will, I am confident, find that they are comparatively very few—nay on the contrary if the Khoti progress reports were published, they would show that ever since 1880 there has been growing in the Khoti villages relations of fairness between the Khots and the tenants. Then again you will find that in comparatively very few cases have the Khots been obliged to ask assistance of revenue athorities in recovering the rents from the tenants. Where then is the necessity for such a Bill as the present ? It only seems to disturb the calm that has prevailed, and by exciting false hopes in the breasts of ignorant ryots, it will create endless disputes. I would, therefore, urge upon the attention of the members present here this fact that unless strong evidence of the difficulties is forthcoming, they would not allow this Bill to be read. As a commission was appointed in 1874 let a commission, be appointed now consisting of officials and non-officials. Let evidence be taken, and if we find that the old compromise has given dissatisfaction, then it will be time to think of amending that compromise, Then again this Bill has the tendency of substituting cash rents in place of grain rents. This too, is a matter which has been deliberated upon in 1875 and finally laid at rest by Government in the resolution of 1876, Government then solemnly gave their opinion against the suggestion made by some officers that it was desirable to substitute fixed cash grain rents in the place of the proportionate rents. Now here again I ask what is it that has now changed the opinion of Government. Here again we see the desire to take up matters settled long ago. Payments of proporeionate rent in kind have all along been the distinctive feature of the Khoti tenure, and I submit that the Billin compelling the Khots to resort to fixed rents tries to subvert the old arrangements. The Statement of Objects and Reasons complains in para 7 that the effect of the old Act has been to discourage agreements and rents payable in fixed amounts. But if it be really so, it should never have been a matter of surprise. Government in thir resolution No. 2474 of 1876 deliberately prefered proproportionate rents to agreements for rent in fixed amounts, and it is no wonder that the Act of 1880 carried out the intentions of Government so deliberately laid down. There is nothing to complain about it ; the Act has really accomplished what the Government intended it to accomplish. I would earnestly ask Hon'ble members, therefore, not to depart from the principle laid down in 1876. This Bill is not really the innocent measure it pretends to appear. It does in effect set aside the mostessential feature of the Khot tenure and is therefore a measure which is not desirable either from the point of utility to the ryot or justice to the Khot. This same contention is emphasised by the fact that this Bill repeals Section 40 of the Act I of 1880. This unmistakeably shows that it aims a blow at crop share or as they are styled in the resolution of 1876 proportionate rents. For if it is said that this Bill does not touch the crop share rents, it may be fairly asked where is the method of ascertaining them ? Moreover, the bill reduces the rents of the Khots. From times immemorial the customary rent has been half the produce of rice lands and one third of Warkas. There is no question here of oppression. It is a question of vested rights and no justification can be advanced to deprive any man of his rights without proper compensation. You ought not to allow yourselves to be swayed by expressions like rack rents oppression &c. They are platitudes which are unvailing when applied to present circumstances. I am neither a tenant nor a Khot but I can not support any proposal which tends to deprive A of his just rights in order to give B something more than his due. If once you allow the principle of taking away from one to give to another you will not know where to stop. You will have then to go in for the whole socialistic principle. If tenants have been from times immemorial paying half the produce for the rice lands to the Khots where is the hardship in the same thing now ? Why, those are the terms of the contract of tenancy. It seems to me therefore that the present Bill is entirely uncalled for. It starts on the theory that certain difficulties exist in tee matter of appraisement, while there exists no published evidence of their existence. Then again supposing that those difficulties do exist it does not provide any way of removing them except by way of practically abolishing existing rights. The question now is, is the Khot to be enabled to take his crop share rent ? Granting that the present procedure is unsatisfactory the remedy which the Bill substitutes is still more unsatisfactory, It either cuts down his rents and reduces them to one third from one half or drives the Khot as well as the tenant into a Civil Court, the procedure of which is far more dilatory and expensive than the summary process under the Land Revenue Code. The remedy will not only be hard upon the Khot but will be a sort of Tarpia's favour to the tenants. This Bill further intends to compell the parties to resort to agreements for payments in money. This also is undesirable even from the point of view of the tenant and has been declared to be so by Government in 1876. This Bill moreover does not meet the specific Devgad case now before Government or any similar cases that may arise in future. The recording officer is still supreme and his decisions in Devgad have created the whole difficulty. Both the Khots and tenants as would appear from the petitions of both sides, have been dissatisfied with the exercise of the unrestricted powers of that officer. And it lowers down the rights of the Khot from two Rupees to one anna. And in doing all this it casts aside all equitable considerations. But above all it entirely supersedes vested rightdisturbs wholesale all confidence in solemn Government declarations—a feature which is most dangerous to good Government Placing reliance on the compromise of 1876 and the Act of 1880 various transactions have been entered into and now suddenly people find that that confidence was misplaced. I am as I have said neither a Khot nor a Khoti tenant, but I am sincerly anxious that the British Government should adhere to its time honoured policy of treating vested rights with due regard, I would therefore implore your Excellency and this Council to see that no injustice is done, and that as you are all anxious to see that the honour of Government is upheld, you will not allow this Bill to pass its first reading.

The Hon. Mr. Desai said that the Hon. Mr. Khare in attacking the Bill contended that the resolution of Government of 1874 contemplated a compromise, but such was not the case. No such word as "compromise" occurred in the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Dhondu S. Garud said that the last speaker was not quite accurate in saying that the Khote Settlement Bill was not a compromise. It was undoubtedly a compromise as contended by the Hon. Mr. Khare. The Khote Settlement Act was the result of an agreement between the Government and the Khotes. It was a sort of a treaty between the Government and the Khotes.

The Hon'ble Maherban Sardar Narayanrao Govind, Chief of Ichalkaranji, thought, it would, on the whole, be highly desirable if Government were to appoint an experienced officer to report after due inquiry into the present condition of the Khotes and their tenants and to ascertain what effects the new Bill would have on the condition of the Khotes and their tenants. It would also be desirable to allow some time to get the Bill discussed in the public and to see what the public opinion on the Bill was, and also to give time to the persons whose interests were likely to be effected by it to give their evidence.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent in reply said that he would briefly notice some of the observations which fell from the Hon. Mr. Khare, who was supported by the Hon. Mr. Garud, who was the Damosthenes of Dhulia and whose eloquence had not lost its wonted fire.

He (Mr. Nugent) having referred to a private conversation he had with the Hon. Mr. Khare on Sunday last proceeded to state that the objections taken by the Hon. Mr. Khare at the Council were not the same as those taken by him during the private interview. It had been contended that the duty of the Select Committee was a limited one of making clerical or verbal alterations, but it was not a fact since the Select Committee had the power of modifying to a very great extent any Bill that was sent up to them for report. It was perhaps quite natural that the Khotes should consider that the Bill which was brought forward should only be brought forward to remedy their own grievances, and that the grievances of other parties at Ratnagiri should not be considered at all. But that was not the aspect of the case that commended itself to Government, who desired to do justice to both parties. The Government did not desire to benefit the Khotes and leave the hardships of the other party unmitigated, He did not think that either the Khotes or the ryots had been as alleged insulted. Both the Khotes and the ryots would have ample opportunity of expressing any views they might hold on that Bill and its various provisions, and to bring their views to the notice of the Government and of the Select Committee. The main argument that was advanced against the Bill was that it was a compromise, which was the result of an agreement between Government and the Khotes which the Hon. Mr. Garud described as a treaty, and therefore the Government could not modify the Bill without the consent of the high contracting party, the Khote Association of Ratnagiry. He utterly repudiated such an agreement or treaty. There was in fact no compromise whatever. The Hon. Mr. Nugent having briefly given the origin and history of the Act said that the Khotes were fairly informed that they should never suppose for a moment that the arrangements which had been concluded at the time were final, and that the Government waived their claims or their rights because the Khotes for their part gave up what they considered was their right. The Government of the day was not influenced by any bargain or treaty. They never asked for any compromise. They came to the conclusion on the reports of their officers, and decided what course to adopt, and it was because that course was found acceptable to the Khotes that they agreed to it. The theory that Government could not change their views held some nineteen or twenty years ago ; and that they could not modify the Legislation passed so many were years ago, was of course wholly untenable. They not governed by the laws of the Medes and the Persions, and neither the Bombay Government nor the Government of India nor the Parliament at Home could endorse the theory that an Act which was passed some time ago could not be modified. Any law which was found unworkable or undesirable was liable to be altered and they must necessarily be altered when a necessity arose for such alteration. Both the crop share system and the appraisement rules had been shown to be theoretically advantageous, but in practice they were found unworkable and undesirable. It was said that the Khotes, would be injured and robbed and harmed by the Legislation ; but he (the Honourable Mr. Nugent), contended that the passing of the Bill would cause no injustice whatsoever to the Khotes.

The Hon. Mr. Khare, with the permission of H. E. the President, told the Council what was said by him to the Hon. Mr. Nugent at the private interview.

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was then put to the Council, and carried by 12 against 6 votes.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Nugent it was then resolved to refer the Bill to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Sir A. Wingate, the Hon. Mr. Khare, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Desai and the Hon. Mr. Moriarty. The Hon. Mr. Nugent said that in place of the Hon. Mr. Moriarty who was shortly to vacate his seat in the Council would be succeeded by Mr. Batty, who would be a member of the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Khare next moved the first reading of the Bill which stood in his name in connection with the Khoti Settlement Act.

He remarked that his Bill only provided for an Appellate Court as it were over the decision of the Khote Settlement Officer. He hoped the Council would allow it to be read the first time and refer it to the Select Committee just appointed, so that both the Bills might be considered together.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent said that he opposed the Bill because it was one-sided. The Bill was inadequate as a measure to deal with a complicated and difficult situation. He pointed out that the Hon. Mr. Khare was a member of the Select Committee and he might in that capacity propose any modification he thought proper.

The motion was on a division rejected.

H. E. the President said that the consideration of the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, was postponed.

The Council then adjourned.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

DEATH OF THE JEWEL ROBBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JAN. 23.

It is a matter for much disappointment to all the authorities concerned that the police here, in spite of the efforts they have been making, are not yet successful to find some clue of the murder I reported in my last. The Durbar has ordered that certain portion of the salaries of some of the Police officers should be suspended till the investigations now going on to trace out the murderer become complete. As matters at present stand the whole thing looks like a mystery.

The Maharaja went on tour in the District of Hatkalangada and spent about a week on a hill near the old village of Aita. Some shikaring was done on the next day of "Sankrant" when about a couple of hundred of hares and a lot of partridges were shot. The little hill being protected from the assaults of the village shikaris such big sport was found, and his Highness is reported to have been much pleased with the result of the shooting. The next day of the "Sankrant" is called "Kinkrant" and is observed as a great day of sports by the Mahrattas. The Maharaja has ordered a public holiday for the Mahrattas and has given permission for them to do the shooting on that day in a certain portion of the reserved forest. After returning from tour his Highness is now gone to Kagal with the Rani Sahib and the Prince and is expected to return after a short stay there.

The Political Agent is also gone on tour in the Southern Maharatta Country. The minor Chief of Jath State is also gone with him. The party went by a special train up to the temporary station of Chinchli and thence travelled by road to Jamkhindi. The usual station of Kudehi was avoided, it being reported that the place is infected with plague. From Jamkhindi the whole party was to go to Jath and thence return to Kolhapur via Miraj.

The convict Aboo Bakar, the principal actor in the jewel robbery case, died on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, after a short illness. It is reported that the Political Agent saw him in the Jail Hospital a few days before his death and asked him whether he would make any disclosure of the mysteries involved in the jewel-robbery. On Aboo Bakar responding about the diet the Political Agent ordered the jail authorities to provide him with better food. He was first attacked by fever, which afterwards developed into pneumonia but was gradually improving. A "post mortem" examination was held and it was declared that he died of peritonitis. As this death removes a source which threatened to make "one day or other" some serious complications in the matter of the jewel-robbery case, the moment it was known to the public it became the cause of several wild reports that are still current among all sorts of people here.

The management of the issue of the quarantine passes in this State is now finally entrusted to the plague officer Mr. L. S. Golvalkar, who is to work under the direction of the Divan of Kolhapur. It is announced that all applications and telegrams, & co., about the passes should in future be addressed to that officer.

The cold has been somewhat excessive this year, the temperature having run down to 40 degrees out of shade one morning.

CHARGE AGAINST A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Holdway charged at the instance of the Bombay General Post Office, one Ichalal Hurgovindass, a clerk in the Local Fund Department of the Accountant-General's office in the Secretariat, with theft, attempting to cheat by personation and forging a valuable security. Mr. Hugh Sealy and Mr. Oliveira Pleaders, appeared for accused, Gunesh Vishnu Gunga, also a clerk employed in the same department as the accused, lost his Savings Bank Pass Book about eighteen months ago. He reported the loss to the General Post Office and obtained a fresh Pass Book from that Department. The book he had lost he found about five months ago among some old records in the office and since then he had kept it in the drawer of his desk. About six days ago he discovered that it had again disappeared. Yesterday, at about 3-30 p.m., Mr. C. R. Jardine, Presidency Postmaster, sent for him and showed him his old Pass Book and a withdrawal form containing a withdrawal entry for Rs. 54 which had been filled in with his name and that of an agent who gave the name of Icharam Gordhandas. He was questioned as to whether that was his signature and replied in the negative. Meanwhile accused, who brought the former Pass Book to the Post Office Saving Bank, was detained, and the Police communicated with. Mr. Sealy admitted the accused's offence and said that it was a most stupid and foolish act on the part of a young man, just out of his teens, who did not know what would be the consequences of the acts he had committed. He asked the Court to take a merciful view of the case, considering the respectable connections of the accused, and that it was his first offence. He had a father over sixty years of age, who had served Government for upwards of thirty-seven years. The Magistrate remarked that this was a most painful case, but as upto-date the Postal authorities nor the Police were willing that the case should go to a higher tribunal but be disposed of in his worship's Court, he would do so. Though the offences with which he was charged were very serious he (the magistrate) would take as lenient a view of the case as he possibly could. He convicted accused of forging for the purpose of cheating and sentenced him to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. The forged document was ordered to be destroyed.

PUBLIC COMPANY, MEETINGS.

BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LD.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Macaulay being in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the director's report, which was withheld from the press, was read out to the shareholders in English and Gujrati languages. The report was unanimously adopted and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 375 per share of the original issue and Rs. 93.12 per share of the third issue was sanctioned. Messrs. Lukmidas Khimji and P. B. Savile, who retired from the board of directors, were re-elected for the current year. Messrs. C. E. Nixon and Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji were re-appointed auditors for the year on a remuneration of Rs. 350 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE KHOTI BILL.

THE Bombay Presidency Association yesterday sent in the following somewhat belated memorial to the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department Bombay :—

Sir,—The new Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, has not received sufficient publicity. As the official translation of its provisions was not available to the parties directly affected by them they have, the Council of the Association understand, been prevented from properly representing their views to the legislature. The Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, was the result of a deliberate compromise between Government, Khots and tenants in the light of the conclusion arrived at by a special Commission after careful and patient investigation. Before that compromise is allowed to be interfered with, it is absolutely necessary to ascertain what fresh circumstances have supervened to justify the provisions of the present Bill. Constant interference leads to uncertainty of title and insecurity of transactions, and it is desirable in the interests of the Khots as well as tenants to collect reliable evidence by a fair and impartial inquiry. We have, therefore, been asked by the Council to request the Bombay Government to appoint a Commission of inquiry in connection with the points dealt with in the Bill, and postpone its first reading until such a Commission has completed its inquiries, or at least with a view to enable the Khots and tenants to place their views fully before Government.—We have &c.,

(Signed) DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIRUDIN TYEBJI,
Honorary Secretaries.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes :—The feature of the week has still been the movement in Government paper, which has fluctuated with very considerable rapidity between 96-12, the closing rate last Saturday, and 99, the highest point touched while the rate this afternoon was 97-10 cash and 97-12 forward, but sellers rather than buyers. The rush up to 99 was of course too rapid, and led to a number of people getting their fingers cut. The "cute ones," taught by past experience, sold out between 98 and 99, as did also some of the Bombay speculators, a portion of whose holding will now come over here; and there is good reason to fear that a considerable amount of paper has during the week passed into the hands of weak holders at comparatively high rates. This is a distinctly weak feature, and brokers may experience some trouble in collecting differences when contracts fall due. As for a number of the buyers taking up their paper at due date, it is to be feared margin will in many cases not be forthcoming. The Bank of Bengal will only advance on 3½ per cents at 93, so that to take up a lakh of paper bought at 98 means that Rs. 5,000 for margin must first of all be found irrespective of the fact that loans cannot now be had under 6 per cent, whereas the security carries only 3½ per cent ; and by the middle of February the rate for loans on Government paper will probably be at least 8 per cent. Last week, when paper was 96-12, I stated that investors would probably not be far out in putting their money in this security. The same advice still holds good ; but for speculators with blender means to dabble in Government paper as a time when money is dear upwards and may soon be worth double the rate paper gives, is extremely risky.

Judging from the course of prices of Rupee paper in London, as well as from private telegraphic advices, it is very doubtful if the rise there has been occasioned by any definite "khubber," regarding the Currency Committee's report. It is in fact open to question if the Committee themselves have yet decided on what they will recommend. Prices of paper in London have fluctuated between 65 and 65 7-8, closing at 65 1-2. On its own merits 65 1-2 does not appear an excessive price, as at 1s. 4d exchange the yield is a fraction over 3 12 per cent. But here again, after such a rapid rise—ten days ago the price was 63 1-2—the near future depends a good deal on the strength of the operators. The next settling day on the London Stock Exchange is 20th January, and it will be instructive to watch whether this has any weakening effect or not The London and Indian markets are now level and as an exchange operation it neither pays to bring out nor to send home Rupee paper. The statement issued by the public debt office a week ago showed that during last week Rs. 16 lakhs had been written off the London registers, while the enfacements for London were practically nil. This week's statement, however, points to a turn in the tide, The enfacements in India for remittance to London come to Rs. 13½ lakhs of which however Rs. 5 lakhs are in the three per cents, while Rs. 5 lakhs have been written off the London registers. This is a net export of 3½ per cent paper to London of Rs 2½ lakhs.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT MATHEW, 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment, has been appointed to the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

MAJOR FAIRHOLME, 45th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Military Commissioner in Crete.

THE following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps are under orders to proceed to India for a tour of duty and are posted to the commands stated:—Lieutenant Colonel Carey and Major Berryman to Bengal ; Major Marder to Madras ; Major Stables to Bombay.

THE following appointments have been made:—11th Bengal Lancers.—2nd Lieutenant Anderson to be Officiating Squadron Officer. Lieutenant Norman to be Adjutant. 9th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Tatum from the Yorkshire Light Infantry to be officiating Wing Officer. 1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant Bainbridge to be Adjutant. 18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Pryce to be Adjutant. 30th Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant Beddy, supernumerary, 14th Sikhs, is tranferred as a temporary measure. 13th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Colon, from the South Wales Borderers, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 30th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Stooks from the South Wales Borderers, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall in Sind and at Jhansi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore and Hoshangabad, the pressure changes have been small and very irregular. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the difference between the maximum and minimum pressures over the entire area is less than one-tenth of an inch.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly in Gujarat and at Delhi, Jacobabad, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Sholapur, Madras and Negapatam, white calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Veraval and Bangalore.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° in excess of the normal at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Deesa, Indore, Khadwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola and Malegaon, and the minimum continues to be below it in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Malegaon and the lowest 43° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are locally large in Gujarat and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Pun

WRITERS AND READERS.

In a preface to "The Rise of Portuguese Power in ia, 1497-1550," Mr. R. S. Whiteway, late of the ngal Civil Service, describes the object of his book follows :—I know of no English book which quite vers the ground that I have attempted to explore. he nearest approach to the subject was made in The History of the Portuguese in India," published a w years since, but I have been unable to avail my- lf of the undoubted erudition of the author, as he as not connected his narrative in any way with the eneral history of India. I have endeavoured to give history of the rise of the Portuguese power in India derived from the best available sources, and to give, not merely a record of military expeditions and of the change of governors, but also the details which throw ight on the social life and on the idiosyncrasies of the hief men of the time. I hope I may have succeeded. he Portuguese connection with Ceylon has been so ully dealt with by Sir Emerson Tennant, and its connection with the Malay States by Crawfurd, that only a summary has been added to give completeness to this book. If the subject prove of sufficient interest the work will be concluded with a volume on the decline of the Portuguese power in India.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has been writing a life of "The Good Queen Charlotte," the wife of George III. It will be published this spring by Mr. Downey, with a photogravure reproduction of Gainsborough's portrait of the Queen, and other illustrations. For years Mr. Fitzgerald has been collecting materials for such a book as this. A recent find by him consisted of copybooks which Queen Charlotte's children had used. It may not be known to everybody that Mr. Fitzgerald is an amateur sculptor, as well as an author. He made the last bust of his friend Charles Dickens.

Mr. Heinemann is publishing a political history of Europe from the year 1814 up the 1896. It is a translation from the French of M. Seignobos. He aims at setting forth the most important phenomena of European political life in the nineteenth century. He describes the organisation of nations, parties, and Governments, states briefly the political problems of the age, and shows how they have been solved. He has, in effect, endeavoured to write an explanatory history, as distinguished from the more usual one of narrative. He adopted this method as best suited to afford the general reader an insight into the political relations of Europe.

Mr. Murray will have ready at once a new volume in his University Extension Series. It is a short history of astronomy by Mr. Arthur Berry, who is secretary to the Cambridge University Extension Syndicate. He remarks in his preface that he has tried to give an outline of the history of astronomy from the earliest historical times to the present day. He has sought to present his narrative in a form which shall be intelligible to a reader who has no special knowledge of either astronomy or mathematics. Mr. Berry has abstained from giving any connected account of the astronomy of the Egyptians, Chaldaans, or Chinese, because that is ground hard to interpret accurately.

Messrs. Pearson announce two volumes about countries which are widely divided. Mr. T. C. Porter, the science master of Eton College, has written his "Impressions of America." There are fifty illustrations, and every copy of the book will be provided with a folding stereoscope, so that the full effect of the views may be obtained. The second book is by Mr. Herbert Vivian, and it explains itself in the title "Tunisia and the Modern Barbary Pirates." Mr. Vivian chats of Tunis as he saw it, and he finds a good deal of romance in the country.

There has been an interesting literary discovery in the Vatican Library. While examining a collection of State documents of the sixteenth century, the Abbe Cozza Luzzi, assistant librarian, found the original manuscript of Galileo's treatise on the tides. It bears the inscription : "Written in Rome in the Medici Gardens on Jan. 8, 1616." The text differs somewhat from that subsequently published. The Pope has manifested much interest in the discovery, and has ordered the work to be issued in an elegant edition from the Vatican Press.

A melancholy interest will attach to the revised edition of Mrs. Haweis's "Chaucer for Schools," which Messrs. Chatto are just bringing out. The corrected proofs were brought to Mrs. Haweis on her death-bed. Knowing how dear this part of her work had been to her, Mr. Haweis held up the proof sheets before her and she tried to look at them. But soon she said, "I am too ill to attend to it." A few days previously she had turned over the leaves of her illustrated Chaucer for Children, saying, "It is a great comfort to me that I find nothing here, after thirty years, that I desire to alter. The pictures are all accurate to the minutest detail of furniture and costume."

This month Messrs. Bell will publish two volumes, completing their new edition of Pepy's famous diary. Eight volumes have appeared, and they contain a fuller transcription of the diary than has ever been given before. Now come an appendix which makes references easy and a volume entitled Pepysiana. The latter contains a pedigree of Pepys, contributed by Mr. W. A. Lindsay, Q. C., the Windsor Herald, and a table of relationship of the persons mentioned in the diary, so far as it has been possible to trace these. There are also interesting plates and a folding map of London as it was in the time of Pepys.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenchein and Co. will publish at an early date a new work by Mr. E. Belfot Bax, under the title of "The History of the Peasants' War in Germany, 1525-26." Though forming an entirely independent treatise, perfectly self-contained and complete in itself, it will be issued as the second volume of Mr. Bax's "Social Side of the Reformation," of which the first volume, entitled "German Society at the Close of the Middle Ages," appeared a year or two ago. The third volume "The Rise and Fall of the Anabaptists," will, it is hoped, appear at no distant date. The object of the present book is, whilst giving a general history of the movement of 1525-26, to view it in relation to the general history of civilisation in its transition from mediæval to modern conditions. The romantic figures of Florian Geyer, Goetz von Berlichingen, and Thomas Munzer are brought into clear relief, and the work should fill a gap in English literature on German history.

People in America have been much interested in the experiences of Mr. Walter Wyckoff, a scholar and observer, who studied the life of the American working man by becoming one himself. A volume describing his experiences in the eastern part of America has already appeared here, and now Mr. Heinemann is bringing out a second volume, which refers to the Western States. Mr. Wyckoff started from his home with no money, and became an unskilled laborer. For nearly two years he learned his living by working with his hands. He tells the laboring man's story from the point of view of the laborer.

Even the average man now takes an interest in Egyptology. Mr. Murray will issue at once a volume calculated to engage such an interest. It is a narrative by Miss Margaret Benson and Miss Janet Gourlay of excavations which they have carried out at Karnak. They were frankly warned when they began to clear the site of "The Temple of Mut In Asher" that they were not likely to make new discoveries. However, they did, and then the question arose how to preserve the results they had obtained. They decided that the simplest way was to write a book which should recount the discoveries, and their relation to the history and religion of Egypt. It is illustrated.

A fresh volume is just coming out in Putnam's Heroes of the Reformation Series. It is by an American, Dr. William Richard, an its subject is Philip Melanchthon, the Protestant preceptor of Germany. Dr. Richard endeavors to give a precise and comprehensive statement of the essential points of Melanchthon's theology. In that he is following the general plan of the series, which aims at presenting clear-cut pictures of the great reformers. The value of the volumes for reference purposes is being furthered by the inclusion of indexes and bibliographies. As yet nothing is settled as to who shall write the monographs on Thomas Cranmer and John Knox.

The Rev. Dr. Barry, of Dorchester, author of "The New Antigone," is writing a series of articles on "The Conversion of England," under the suggestive heading "Non angeli, sed Angli" (Pop Gregory's play upon words inverted) for the "New Era," the new Roman Catholic weekly, the first number of which will apar on the 28th inst. This journal, we are informed, will, with the the approval of ecclesiastical authority, take up a more conciliatory and sympathetic attitude towards certain phases of Anglicanism than other Catholic organs, without, of course, compromising any point of belief which it holds to be fundamental. The Art and Book Company, 22, Paternoster-row, are the publishers.

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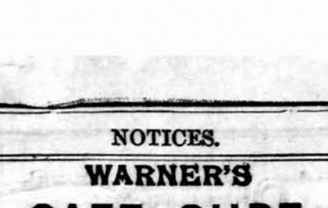

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
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Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
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Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1855.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,33,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,33,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
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INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
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Agent.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
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Manager.

BANKS.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
T. FRASER,
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,900,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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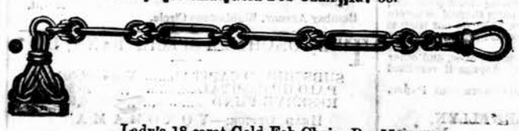
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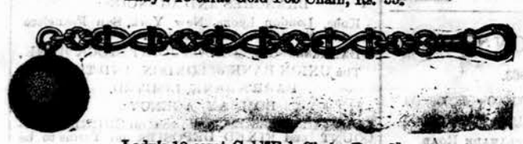
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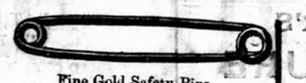
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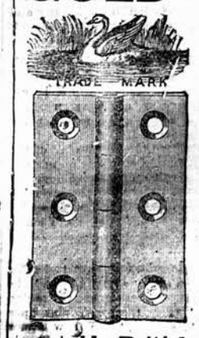

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